BIENNIAL REPORT of the CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

1986 - 1988

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPREME COURT

CHAMBERS OF
ELLEN A. PETERS
CHIEF JUSTICE

DRAWER N, STATION A
HARTFORD, CT 06106

January 4, 1989

Honorable William A. O'Neill
Governor of Connecticut
State Capitol
Hartford, CT 06115

Dear Governor O'Neill:

It is my pleasure to submit the biennial report of the Judicial Department for the period commencing July 1, 1986 and ending June 30, 1988, pursuant to Section 51-1c of the Connecticut General Statutes.

The close of this biennial period marked the end of the first decade of court merger. The promise of that reorganization -- a more flexible, responsive and effective judicial system -- has been achieved due to the foresight of the planners, the dedication of the implementers and the hard work of the judges and staff of the Judicial Department.

The Judicial Department's achievements during this biennium are attributable to the efforts of thousands of people who exhibit boundless determination to improve the delivery of just and caring services to the people of our state.

The department's goal to resolve all cases in a fair and expeditious manner has led us to search for strategies that reflect the reality of diversity in our caseload, to analyze and address a myriad of issues and to experiment with new ideas and approaches that further our knowledge, and therefore our progress, toward a more effective judicial system. The judicial branch will continue to use all means available within the established framework of the unified court system, including court-annexed alternate dispute resolution programs, to meet its goals. The common thread linking these various programs is our determination to reserve our most valuable resource -- our judges -- for those occasions when their abilities and their constitutional powers are essential.

Judicial resources are being drained as the demands placed on the judicial system are growing at an alarming rate. Between 1984-85 and 1987-88, there has been a 37 percent increase in major criminal A, B and C felony cases added, a 44 percent increase in D felony and misdemeanor cases added, and a 60 percent increase in the total number of major criminal cases pending in judicial district court locations. We do not have the capacity to predict the percentage of growth in our caseloads because that growth is dependent on factors beyond our control; however, we do know that every new piece of legislation, every amendment to the existing general statutes and every public safety initiative undertaken by the executive branch or by local law enforcement officials has the potential of increasing the workload of the courts. I recommend that the impact of such endeavors on the judicial system be carefully considered and addressed at the time of their enactment or implementation. As important as a fiscal impact statement of a legislative proposal is to prudent fiscal planning, a corresponding judicial impact statement is required to ensure that the proper resources are provided to meet the mandate of the legislation. The inclusion of judicial impact statements on proposed legislation is a suggestion which the Judicial Department strongly endorses.

I appreciate the support received from your office and the legislature which contributed to the successes of our programs during this biennium. Your ongoing support is essential to the operations of the Judicial Department, especially today, when the dockets are increasing at an alarming rate. Additional judges, support staff and resources must be provided in order for cases to continue to be resolved in a fair and expeditious manner. Our unyielding commitment to judicial excellence will guide the search for new initiatives that will further the progress of effective and efficient court administration for many years to come.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellen A. Peters

Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
JUDICIAL
DEPARTMENT

JULY 1, 1986—JUNE 30, 1988

ELLEN A. PETERS
CHIEF JUSTICE

Hon. Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

Hon. Aaron Ment
Chief Court Administrator

Hon. Francis X. Hennessy
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

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Connecticut courthouses were the subject of all architectural photos published in this report.

Biennial Highlights: Progress in a Decade of Change

"Achieving a unified judicial structure through court reform involved much more than a simple shift in reorganization and categorization. It embodied a complete redefinition of the administrative role, the operations, the philosophy and orientation of our courts."

Chief Court Administrator Aaron Ment

The end of the 1986–88 biennial period marks the tenth anniversary of the implementation of the one-tier trial court system, which is the most fundamental change to occur in the Connecticut judicial system in modern times.

Court unification was predicated on the principle that a one-tier, state-supported and centrally-administered trial court system would offer the flexibility that is required for effective responses to the demands of a modern judicial system.

Since court unification, the Judicial Department has faced a succession of challenges, each testing the department's ability to respond to specific judicial and administrative problems of vast and diverse proportions. The department has responded to: the "felony explosion" of the early 1980's; federal litigation concerning the overall pace of case disposition in the state court system; a massive backlog of appellate cases; criticism of the grand jury and attorney grievance procedures; severe backlogs in the civil docket; a crisis of trust in the criminal justice system; and, most recently, drastic increases in the number of criminal matters filed in the trial courts involving drug and alcohol-related arrests.

In addition to responding to these challenges, the department has administratively adopted uniform policies, restructured several major divisions, installed modern equipment throughout the various offices and implemented and enhanced educational and training programs for judges and staff.

Court unification has eliminated jurisdictional disputes between courts, promoted uniformity in the rules of practice and procedure and administrative policies, improved caseflow management and the perception of justice and provided the flexibility needed in assigning judges to address local fluctuations in caseload.

The department continues to strive toward its goal of resolving all cases in a fair and expeditious manner with the same vigor and determination that is exemplified by the innovative programs implemented, and activities conducted, during the 1986–88 biennium. The two-year period covered by this report can be characterized as truly progressive. The Chief Justice and, under her leadership, the Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Superior Court, the Chief Court Administrator and various committees have taken giant steps to meet the demands placed on a modern judicial system. During the biennium:

The Chief Justice

- appointed a task force to examine the prevalence and impact of gender bias in the judicial system;
- initiated the development of a policy to deal on a rational, informed and enlightened basis with the AIDS virus as it relates to the judicial environment;
- undertook the sponsorship of a comprehensive study to examine sentencing alternatives, which was completed in December, 1987; and,
- formed a special commission to study the rules, procedures, statutes, policies and practices governing legal ethics in Connecticut.

The Supreme and Appellate Courts

- developed a preargument conference program to improve the management of the appellate caseloads;
- developed an issue-tracking program to identify and highlight legal issues that may be either significant, novel or, conversely, redundant for consideration by the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court;
- instituted a public awareness program of the appellate process by holding sessions of the Supreme Court at court locations outside of Hartford for the first time in more than 50 years; and,
- wrote significant decisions involving zoning matters, the death penalty statute, service of alcohol to a minor that results in harm to a third party, the establishment of paternity and common law duty to support an illegitimate child, property division incident to a dissolution of marriage, evidence obtained in the course of an illegal search and seizure and the statute governing the collection of wages.

The Superior Court

- began implementing the recommendations of the committee which studied the civil rules of practice and procedure, including individual calendaring and case-tracking;
- conducted a major statewide settlement program for pending civil matters;
- reduced civil trial lists, despite overall increases in new filings, through the improvement of caseflow management, the dedication and hard work of the judiciary and the expansion of alternate dispute resolution programs;
- created a Centralized Infractions Bureau for the purpose of processing hundreds of thousands of infractions at a central location in Hartford;
- implemented a statutorily-created Family Support Magistrate Division which is responsible for establishing and enforcing child and spousal support orders; and,
- expanded the Housing Specialist Program to include geographical area court locations.

The Office of the Chief Court Administrator

• hosted a two-day Conference of New England Court Administrators, which focused on Connecticut's approach to the creation, implementation and automation of a Centralized Infractions Bureau;

• reorganized and expanded the central administrative structure of the Office of Court Operations to establish greater communication between individual court locations and the Office of the Chief Court Administrator;

• implemented the one day/one trial jury system in the Middlesex Judicial District in September, 1986, the Fairfield and Waterbury Judicial Districts in September, 1987 and the New Haven and Ansonia-Milford Judicial Districts in September, 1988;

• implemented, through the Office of Adult Probation, the use of electronic devices to monitor individuals on probation;

• expanded the Bail Commission's Supervised Release Program;

• established programs and procedures to handle the drastic caseload increase that was a direct result of the implementation of the Family Violence Prevention and Response Act;

• implemented new attorney grievance procedures which provide centralization of the final review of complaints filed against attorneys and greater public access to the proceedings and to the record of the grievance process;

• created an External Affairs Unit to facilitate further the open lines of communication with the executive and legislative branches of government, professional organizations, the media and the public;

• developed the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education to identify educational needs, establish priorities and respond to those needs; and,

• expanded the prebench orientation program, which received national recognition by the National Center for State Courts and the National Association of State Judicial Educators.

The Various Committees and Task Forces

• developed, at the request of the Chief Justice, a statewide policy on Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for the approval of the judges of the Superior Court;

• created guidelines concerning the wearing of attire in a courtroom because of a religious belief;

• produced two major reference publications, the Civil Desk Book and the Criminal Desk Book, for use by the judges of the Superior Court;

• recommended to the judges of the Superior Court, for their approval, a policy prohibiting the carrying of exposed firearms by law enforcement officers in courtrooms;

• proposed a variety of sentencing alternatives other than incarceration for judges to consider when sentencing persons convicted of crimes; and,

• evaluated the status and concerns of state trial referees and senior judges.

The Judicial Department approaches the next biennium with a record of achievements. It will continue to serve the people of the State of Connecticut through the hard work and dedication of all the judges and staff. To achieve its goals, the department has sought to build constructive relationships not only with the executive and legislative branches, whose support is gratefully acknowledged, but also with leaders in the Connecticut business and academic community. The department is keenly aware of the importance of its role as an engaged, informed partner in the development of policies that will enable it better to serve the people of the State of Connecticut.

THE JUDICIARY

"Our court system depends on two components: our judges, who are at the forefront in the delivery of justice, and our support structure—our staff, facilities, equipment—that helps our judges to do their jobs more efficiently."

Chief Court Administrator Aaron Ment

BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Courts: Supreme Court
Appellate Court
Superior Court

Judgeships:

Method of Appointment: Nomination by Governor from list compiled by Judicial Selection Commission; Appointment by General Assembly.

Term of Office: 8 years

Number: Supreme Court: 7
Appellate Court: 9
Superior Court (trial): 139
Total: 155

Senior Associate Justice: 1
Senior Judges: 8

State Trial Referees: 46

Permanent Full-time Employees (positions authorized): 2,377 (including judgeships)

Funding: State-funded

	FY 1986-87	FY 1987-88
General Fund Budget:	$85,392,388	$95,914,962
Revenue Collected: (fines, fees, bond forfeitures, etc.)	$50,787,532	$59,500,575

Supreme Court:

Annual Caseload (cases filed in the 1986-88 biennium):

FY 1986-87	FY 1987-88
210	248

Appellate Court:

Annual Caseload (cases filed in the 1986-88 biennium):

FY 1986-87	FY 1987-88
945	995

Superior Court:

Court Divisions: Judicial Districts: 12
Geographical Areas: 21
Juvenile Districts: 14

Trial Divisions: Civil, Criminal, Family, Juvenile and Housing

Annual Caseload (cases filed in the 1986-88 biennium):

	FY 1986-87	FY 1987-88
Civil:	43,922	47,837
Civil (Small Claims):	66,676	59,563
Criminal:	167,550	176,873
Motor Vehicle:	535,159	586,764
Family (Diss. of Marriages):	14,584	14,498
Juvenile (Delinquency):	10,948	11,927
Housing:	19,996	21,868

Probate Court:

Number of Districts: 132

Judgeships: Number: 132
Method of Selection: Election by popular vote

Annual Caseload (cases filed):

January 1, 1986—December 31, 1986: 54,071
January 1, 1987—December 31, 1987: 55,252

Facts are as of June 30, 1988 except for Probate Court statistics, which are maintained on a calendar year basis.

"The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, an appellate court, a superior court, and such lower courts as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish."[1]

Conn. Const. Amend. XX § 1

There are 155 judges of the Superior Court, seven of whom are justices of the Supreme Court and nine of whom are judges of the Appellate Court. Judges of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court and the Superior Court are nominated by the Governor from a list of candidates compiled by a 12-member Judicial Selection Commission and are appointed by the General Assembly. Judges hold office for eight-year terms.

Judges of the Superior Court may be assigned to any division or to any court location in Connecticut. They are assigned to court locations by the Chief Court Administrator for six-month terms. In the larger judicial districts, they may be assigned specifically to the civil, criminal, family, juvenile or housing division at a designated location. In other districts, judges are given block assignments, which means they may hear any type of case at any location within the district based upon the needs determined by the administrative judge.

Some Superior Court judges, in addition to performing their judicial duties, are appointed to serve in the capacity of chief administrative judge, administrative judge or presiding judge, to assist the Chief Court Administrator in the judicial and administrative operations of each court location.

There are five chief administrative judges, four of whom advise the Chief Court Administrator on matters affecting their respective division, including recommending programs and methods for the fair and expeditious disposition of cases within their division, and one of whom assists the Chief Court Administrator in the planning and management of the department's court facilities.

Recognizing the unique characteristics of juvenile matters, Chief Court Administrator Aaron Ment in January, 1988 increased the number of chief administrative judges from four to five to include a Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters.

There are 11 administrative judges who are responsible for implementing and executing programs and methods for disposing of cases in a more timely manner. There is one administrative judge assigned to each judicial district, except for the Judicial Districts of Tolland and Windham where one administrative judge is assigned to the two districts.

Presiding judges are appointed for the principal trial divisions within the judicial districts and are responsible for assigning cases to the judges sitting in their particular divisions.

These judges, who provide administrative support, contribute significantly to improving the operations of the department. It is, however, through the joint and continuing efforts of all the judges that the department has succeeded in moving closer to meeting its goal of resolving all cases in a fair and expeditious manner.

Judges who retire from full-time active service before having attained the age of 70 are senior judges of the court of which they are members. They serve as senior judges for the remainder of the terms of office for which they were appointed or until they reach the age of 70. Senior judges are eligible for reappointment to succeeding terms as senior judges in the same manner as prescribed for appointment of judges of the court of which they are members. Senior judges have all the powers and duties of the court to which they are designated and assigned. At the close of this biennium, there were eight senior judges.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and Superior Court are not eligible to hold their offices after attaining 70 years of age. Upon reaching the age of 70, judges of the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and Superior Court are constitutionally disabled from further service as state judges. They automatically, however, become state referees for the remainder of their terms and are eligible for reappointment as state referees for the remainder of their lives. Pursuant to the general statutes, the Chief Justice may designate, from among the state referees, state trial referees to whom cases of an adversarial nature may be referred. At the Superior Court level, state trial referees hear such matters as dissolutions of marriage and civil nonjury cases. At the appellate level, state trial referees are actively involved in the preargument settlement program.

State referees and senior judges are a valuable resource of knowledge and experience whose dedication to their profession and to the principles of justice deserves the highest commendation from the Judicial Department and the people of the State of Connecticut.

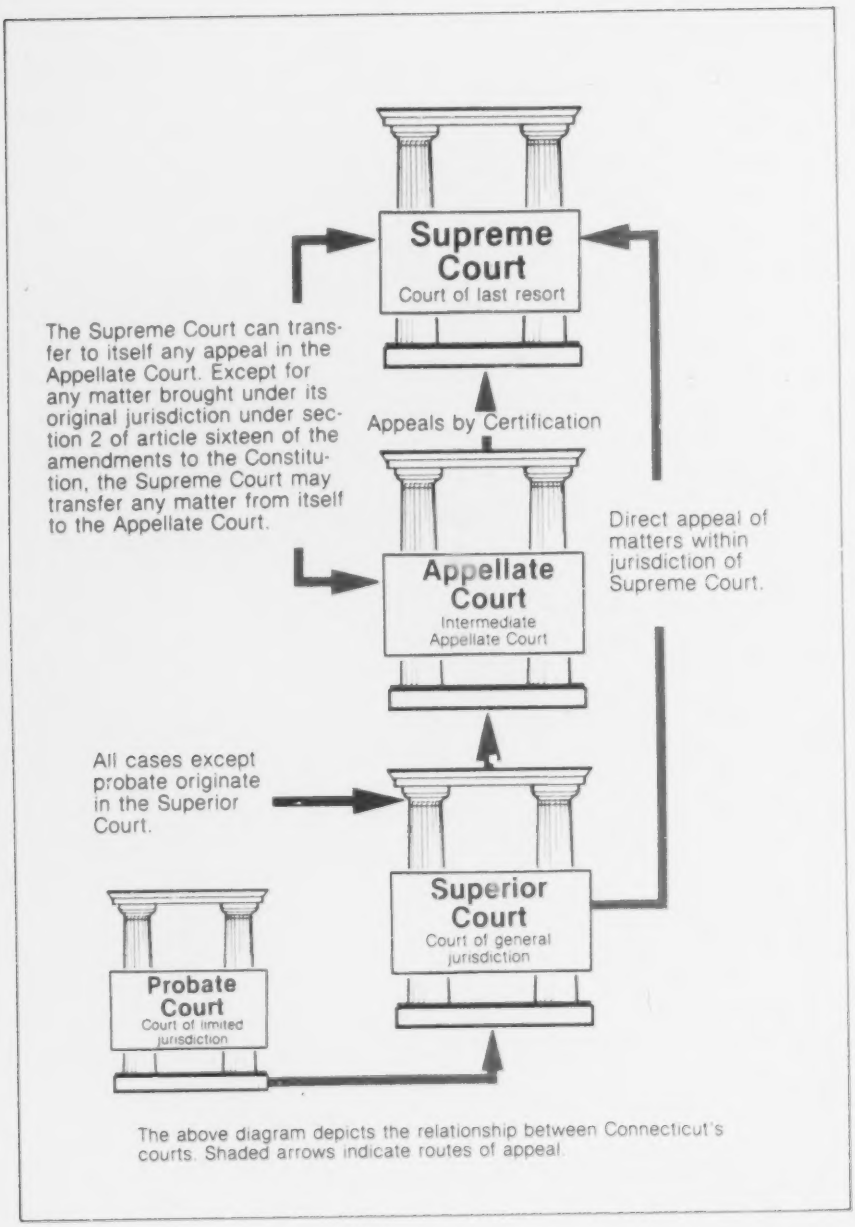
[1] The Connecticut legislature has established courts of probate which are discussed under a separate heading.

The judge, whether presiding alone or in a panel with other judges, is responsible for the administration of justice. Judge M. Morgan Kline is pictured presiding over a civil matter in the Hartford JD courthouse.

Judge Ment (far right) meets with the administrative judges to discuss judicial policies and procedures.

Former Supreme Court justices meet after special Law Day ceremonies commending state trial referees: (left to right) Hon. Joseph W. Bogdanski, Hon. Louis Shapiro, Hon. Anthony E. Grillo, Hon. John P. Cotter, Hon. Leo Parskey, Hon. Charles S. House, Hon. Alva P. Loiselle and Hon. Herbert S. MacDonald.

Judge Ment (foreground) discusses problems and possible solutions affecting the principal trial divisions with: (left to right) Hon. Francis X. Hennessy, Deputy Chief Court Administrator; Hon. Maurice J. Sponzo, State Trial Referee; Hon. John J. Ronan, Chief Administrative Judge for the Criminal Division; Hon. Herbert Barall, Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters; Hon. Burton J. Jacobson, Chief Administrative Judge for the Civil Division; and Hon. Frederick A. Freedman, Chief Administrative Judge of the Family Division. The Chief Administrative Judge for Facilities, the Hon. Albert W. Cretella, Jr., is not pictured.


Supreme Court
Court of last resort
The Supreme Court can transfer to itself any appeal in the Appellate Court. Except for any matter brought under its original jurisdiction under section 2 of article sixteen of the amendments to the Constitution, the Supreme Court may transfer any matter from itself to the Appellate Court.
Appeals by Certification
Direct appeal of matters within jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
Appellate Court
Intermediate Appellate Court
All cases except probate originate in the Superior Court.
Superior Court
Court of general jurisdiction
Probate Court
Court of limited jurisdiction

The above diagram depicts the relationship between Connecticut's courts. Shaded arrows indicate routes of appeal.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

"The challenge that we face is to continue to strengthen the judicial system—not by being defensive, not by being protectionist, but rather by a continuing search for a better way to meet the legitimate needs of the judicial department, the legal system and, most importantly, the people of the State of Connecticut."

Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters

Chief Justice Peters presents a Certificate of Appreciation to the Hon. Alva P. Loiselle, State Trial Referee, during a special Law Day ceremony in the Supreme Court on May 1, 1988. Similar ceremonies were held throughout the state to honor state trial referees for their service to the Judicial Department.

"The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the head of the judicial department and shall be responsible for its administration."

C.G.S. Sec. 51-1b

Chief Justice **Ellen A. Peters** has held the state's highest judicial office since November, 1984. The responsibilities of the Chief Justice include:

- presiding over the Supreme Court;
- directing the assignment of Supreme Court cases;
- authoring opinions or designating a member of the panel to author the court's opinion and participating in decisions authored by others;
- presiding over conferences of the Supreme Court;
- ruling on applications for certification of direct appeals to the Supreme Court;
- designating a Chief Judge of the Appellate Court;
- establishing the administrative programs and policies of the Judicial Department and appointing a Chief Court Administrator to carry out said policies and programs;
- designating, from among the constitutional state referees, state trial referees and appointing attorney trial referees from among qualified members of the bar;
- appointing judges as members of the Public Defender Services Commission, the State Library Board and the Law Library Advisory Committee; and,
- serving as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Superior Court and the Commission on Official Legal Publications.

In overseeing the efficient operations of the Judicial Department, Chief Justice Peters encourages participation in policies and programs by representatives of multi-constituent groups in order to foster awareness of a broad range of alternative solutions to critical issues.

Chief Justice Peters' awareness of contemporary problems facing the judiciary has prompted her to create:

- the Connecticut Task Force on Gender, Justice and the Courts to determine the extent to which gender bias is a problem within the judiciary and the administrative organization of the department;
- the Criminal Sanctions Task Force to address rising concerns over Connecticut's jail and prison overcrowding crisis and to recommend alternatives which judges may consider at the time of sentencing;
- the Commission on Legal Ethics to study existing laws, rules, procedures and policies governing attorney ethics and to recommend possible improvements;
- two committees to assist in the program development of the

Center for Judicial Education: an advisory committee comprised of members of the bench, bar, academic community and the private sector; and, an executive committee comprised of judges of the Superior Court; and,

• a special screening committee to select trial court opinions for publication in the Connecticut Law Journal and in the Connecticut Supplement.

Chief Justice Peters demonstrated her concern for the need to create a greater public awareness of the Judicial Department and the court system by initiating a program by which Supreme Court proceedings are held in cities other than Hartford to give the public a more convenient opportunity to view sessions of the state's highest court. The Chief Justice has also delivered addresses on topics critical to the judicial system, including attorney ethics, legal services and the protection of rights, and the state of the judiciary.

Chief Justice Peters' responsibility as head of the Judicial Department is reflected in her many activities including:

Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters walks in the procession to the dedication of the new Legislative Office Building. To her left is Gov. William A. O'Neill, Lt. Gov. Joseph J. Fauliso and Senate President Pro Tempore John B. Larson. To her right is Speaker of the House Irving J. Stolberg. Justice Alfred V. Covello is visible between Lt. Gov. Fauliso and Sen. Larson.

• serving as a moderator at a special conference on "AIDS and the Courts" that was held in Rockport, Maine by the National Center for State Courts for the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators;

• serving as honorary chairperson of the United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Connecticut; and,

• participating in many professional organizations, such as the Board of Directors of the Conference of Chief Justices, the Executive Committee and Council of the American Law Institute, the Connecticut Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Bar Foundation, the American Judicature Society and the National Association of Women Judges.

Chief Justice Peters (right) reviews a draft of a Supreme Court opinion with her law clerks, John Parnass and Tanina Rostain.

SUPREME COURT AND APPELLATE COURT

"Like all human institutions, the Supreme Court must earn reverence through the test of truth."

Felix Frankfurter
"Mr. Justice Holmes and the Constitution"
41 *Harvard Law Review* (1927)

The Supreme Court: (front row, left to right) Hon. Arthur H. Healey, Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters, Hon. David M. Shea; (back row, left to right) Hon. Alfred V. Covello, Hon. Robert J. Callahan, Hon. Robert D. Glass, Hon. T. Clark Hull.

The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court comprise Connecticut's appellate structure.

The Supreme Court, the state's highest court, is composed of the Chief Justice, **Ellen A. Peters,** and six associate justices: **Arthur H. Healey, David M. Shea, Robert J. Callahan, Robert D. Glass, Alfred V. Covello** and **T. Clark Hull.**

The Appellate Court, Connecticut's intermediate court of appeals, consists of the Chief Judge, **Antoinette L. Dupont,** and eight judges: **David M. Borden, Daniel F. Spallone, John J. Daly, William C. Bieluch, Edward Y. O'Connell, George D. Stoughton, Flemming L. Norcott** and **Paul M. Foti.**

The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court review judgments of the Superior Court to determine if errors of law have been committed. The Supreme Court also reviews judgments of the Appellate Court provided the Supreme Court grants certification upon petition.

State law specifies which cases are brought directly from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court. Generally, the cases involve the validity of constitutional or statutory provisions, capital punishment, judicial discipline, primary or election disputes and convictions for the most serious criminal charges. Furthermore, the Supreme Court may transfer to itself any matter in the Appellate Court. Except for any matter brought under its original jurisdiction under the Constitution, the Supreme Court may transfer any matter to the Appellate Court.

All appellate decisions contribute to the development of Connecticut's legal landscape. Some decisions, because of the social or legal significance of the issues involved, are especially noteworthy. The following were among such opinions published during the biennium:

Supreme Court

Builders Service Corporation v. Planning & Zoning Commission

(208 Conn. 267)

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Arthur H. Healey, held that, as a general principle, municipalities have the power under the zoning enabling act to regulate the minimum floor areas of homes built within their boundaries. The court concluded, however, that the local regulation in this case establishing a minimum square footage for homes could not withstand review because it lacked a rational relationship to the legitimate goals of zoning, such as conserving the value of buildings.

State v. Daniels

(207 Conn. 374)

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters, established guidelines for the interpretation and application of the Connecticut death penalty statute.

The court's two main conclusions were: (1) the death penalty is warranted only if a jury finds that (a) the state has proven an aggravating factor beyond a reasonable doubt and (b) the defendant has failed to prove a mitigating factor by a preponderance of the evidence; and (2) these jury findings must be unanimous. The court also held that presiding judges at death penalty hearings have discretion to declare a mistrial if the jury cannot agree.

Moore v. McNamara

(201 Conn. 16)

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice David M. Shea, unanimously held, for the first time, that the results of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tests were admissible into evidence to establish paternity. In addition, the court held for the first time that a father has a common law duty to support his illegitimate child.

Ely v. Murphy

(207 Conn. 88)

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Alfred V. Covello, held that parents who hosted a graduation party could be held liable for negligent service of alcohol to a minor that results in harm to a third person. Prior cases had held that no liability could exist because the sole cause of the intoxication was not the furnishing of the liquor, but the voluntary consumption of it. The court disagreed with these earlier cases insofar as minors are involved. Underaged drinkers cannot be presumed to have made an intelligent and voluntary choice about the consumption of alcohol, the court reasoned. As a result, the defendants could not benefit from the usual rule of tort immunity.

Appellate Court

O'Neill v. O'Neill

(13 Conn. App. 300)

In an opinion written by Chief Judge Antoinette L. Dupont, the Appellate Court held that the investment of human capital in homemaking has worth and should be evaluated in a property division incident to a dissolution of marriage. Therefore, a property division should give value to the nonmonetary contributions of one spouse that enable the other spouse to devote substantial effort to paid employment.

State v. Brown

(14 Conn. App. 605)

The Appellate Court, in an opinion authored by Judge David M. Borden, concluded that evidence obtained in the course of an illegal search and seizure is inadmissible not only under the United States constitution, but also under our state constitution. The Appellate Court went on to recognize, however, an exception for evidence obtained by police acting in good faith reliance on a search warrant.

Shortt v. New Milford Police Department

(16 Conn. App. 232)

The Appellate Court, in an opinion written by Judge William C. Bieluch, held that statutes governing the collection of wages were not preempted by a collective bargaining agreement between a police officer's union and the officer's employer. The court stressed that fair wages and their prompt payment are matters of public policy and general welfare and are guaranteed by law.

The Appellate Court (as of June 30, 1988): (front row, left to right) Hon. John J. Daly, Hon. David M. Borden, Chief Judge Antoinette L. Dupont, Hon. Daniel F. Spallone, Hon. William C. Bieluch; (back row, left to right) Hon. George D. Stoughton, Hon. Edward Y. O'Connell, Hon. Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Hon. Paul M. Foti.

The justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Appellate Court are assisted in their appellate duties by the offices of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court, **Francis J. Drumm, Jr.**, the Reporter of Judicial Decisions, **Emily J. Lebovitz**, and the Chief Staff Attorney, **Barbara Rodgers**, and by law clerks.

In addition to their appellate duties, the justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Appellate Court are responsible for instituting the rules of practice and procedure for their respective courts. The justices of the Supreme Court also are responsible for establishing the personnel policies and compensation plans for the employees of the Judicial Department, with certain statutory exceptions.

Several significant events highlighted the operations of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court during the biennium:

Increased Number of Justices/Judges—In response to the growing demands on the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court, legislation was approved in 1987 adding a seventh justice to the Supreme Court and increasing the number of Appellate Court judges from six to nine. With the addition of a seventh justice to the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice was authorized to summon the court to sit en banc as a full court of seven, instead of a panel of five, to hear important cases. In the 1987–88 term, the Supreme Court sat en banc 13 times to review cases involving such issues as the interpretation of Connecticut's death penalty statute, the constitutionality of the state's minority representation statute and the validity of a conviction for illegal hazardous waste disposal. The three additional Appellate Court judges allowed the Appellate Court to dispose of an increased number of cases during the 1987–88 court year.

The Hon. Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Gov. William A. O'Neill, the Hon. Edward Y. O'Connell and the Hon. George D. Stoughton (left to right) meet after the three judges were administered their oaths as Appellate Court judges.

Justice Robert J. Callahan (seated) and his law clerk, Mark Durkin, discuss a case.

Justice David M. Shea (right) is pictured with his law clerk, Bradford Mank.

An attentive audience listens to Supreme Court proceedings in Bridgeport in April, 1988.

Supreme Court on Circuit—Under a new program initiated by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court began holding sessions outside of its Hartford courtroom for the first time since 1930. The court held one day sessions in Norwich and Danbury during the 1986–87 term and in New Haven and Bridgeport during the 1987–88 term. Local students, civic organizations and the general public attended the sessions. Preargument and postargument discussions were held between volunteer attorneys and spectators to prepare them for each case and to answer questions regarding oral argument. This program provides citizens throughout Connecticut with an opportunity to observe the state's highest court without traveling to Hartford and to understand the appellate process better.

Senior Associate Justice Angelo G. Santaniello (right) and the Hon. Leo Parskey, State Trial Referee, review the file of an appeal during a settlement conference. State Trial Referees who also conduct settlement conferences are the Hon. Alva P. Loiselle, the Hon. Joseph F. Dannehy and the Hon. Irving Levine.

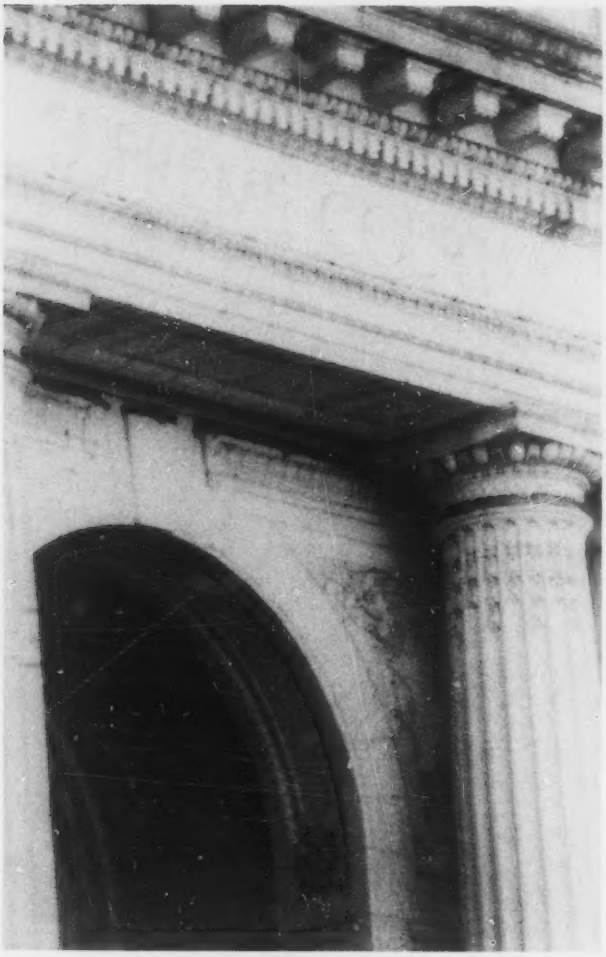
Settlement and Transfer Program—A new settlement and transfer program was implemented by the Supreme and Appellate Courts in the fall of 1987 to encourage voluntary resolution of pending civil appeals. Settlement conferences are held between judges and counsel for newly filed civil appeals. Early statistics indicate that more than one-third of the cases are resolved without further appellate activity and that there is a substantial reduction in the number of disputed issues in unsettled cases. The participating judges also designate cases of particular importance for transfer to the Supreme Court docket. At the present success rate, the settlement program will significantly reduce the Appellate Court's crowded docket and accelerate the appellate process for all litigants.

Rule Changes—Sweeping rule changes were adopted by the justices of the Supreme Court, which will sharply cut the costs associated with the filing of appellate briefs. The filing of typewritten records and briefs are now allowed instead of printed documents. In addition, the number of records and briefs required to be filed in each appeal has been reduced from 75 copies to 25 copies. The records and briefs will be stored in law libraries throughout Connecticut on microfiche rather than in bound volumes.

Computerized Issue-Tracking—A major responsibility of the Staff Attorneys' Office is to provide the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court with bench memos which highlight pending and recently decided appeals presenting similar or identical issues. A computerized issue-tracking system was developed to identify issues on appeal pending before the two courts and to provide the staff attorneys with the ability to access appeals which have a common issue or other factor, such as those addressing a particular statute, practice book rule or procedure.

Slip Opinions—Shorter opinions in certain cases are now released in typewritten form by the Appellate Court to the litigants by mail as soon as the appeals are decided. The opinions are published in the Connecticut Law Journal at a later date.

SUPERIOR COURT



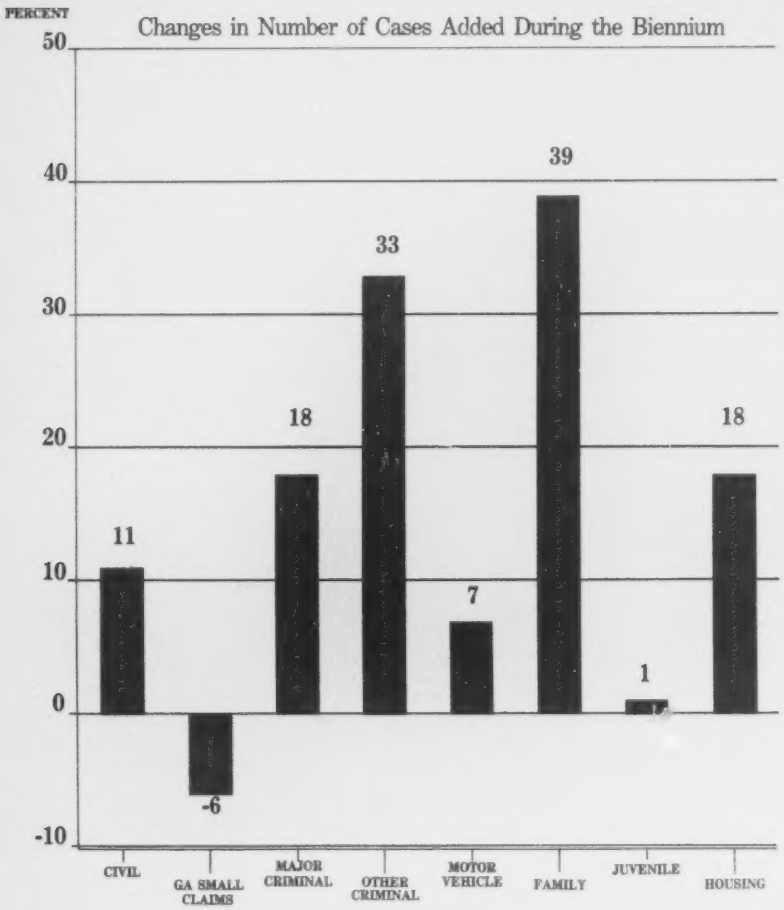
"Justice is truth in action."

Benjamin Disraeli
Speech, House of Commons,
February 11, 1851

The Superior Court is Connecticut's sole trial court of general jurisdiction. As such, it has the authority to hear all legal controversies except those over which the Probate Court has original jurisdiction.

The Superior Court is divided into five principal trial divisions: civil, criminal, family, juvenile and housing.

For the purpose of determining where court matters are filed, Connecticut is divided into 12 judicial districts and 21 geographical areas.[2] Generally, major criminal and civil matters and dissolution of marriage cases are heard at JD court locations while minor felonies, misdemeanors, motor vehicle cases and small claims matters are heard at GA locations. In certain judicial districts, as specified by state law, housing matters are heard exclusively at judicial district housing session locations. Juvenile matters are heard at 14 court locations.



During the 1986–88 biennium, the number of cases added to the Superior Court docket totaled 1,813,974 cases, which represents an 11.3 percent increase over the 1,629,490 cases filed during the 1984–86 biennium. This includes an 11 percent increase in civil cases, excluding small claims; a six percent decrease in GA small claims cases; an 18 percent increase in major criminal cases; a 33 percent increase in other criminal cases; a seven percent increase in motor vehicle cases; a 39 percent increase in family cases, excluding juvenile matters; a one percent increase in juvenile matters; and, an 18 percent increase in housing cases.

[2] The terms judicial district and geographical area may be designated as JD and GA, respectively, in the text of this report.

Civil Division

The Civil Division of the Superior Court is responsible for the just and timely disposition of cases in which one party brings a legal action against another party to protect personal or property rights. The Chief Administrative Judge of the Civil Division is the **Honorable Burton J. Jacobson.**

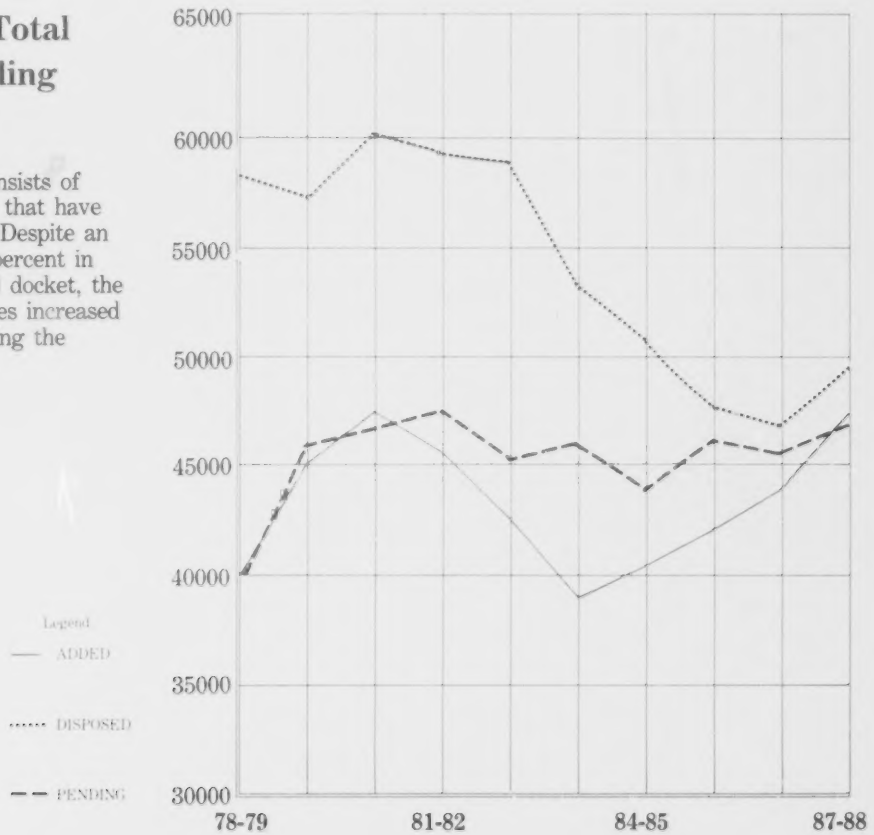
Examples of civil matters include landlord-tenant disputes, automobile accidents, products or professional liability suits, contract disputes and administrative appeals. The Civil Division of the Superior Court is divided into five parts:

- Part H: summary process cases and all other landlord-tenant matters returnable to the geographical areas;
- Part S: small claims actions;
- Part A: administrative appeals;
- Part J: civil jury matters; and,
- Part C: civil court matters (nonjury).

Civil Division Caseload

Civil Division Total Docket (Excluding Small Claims)

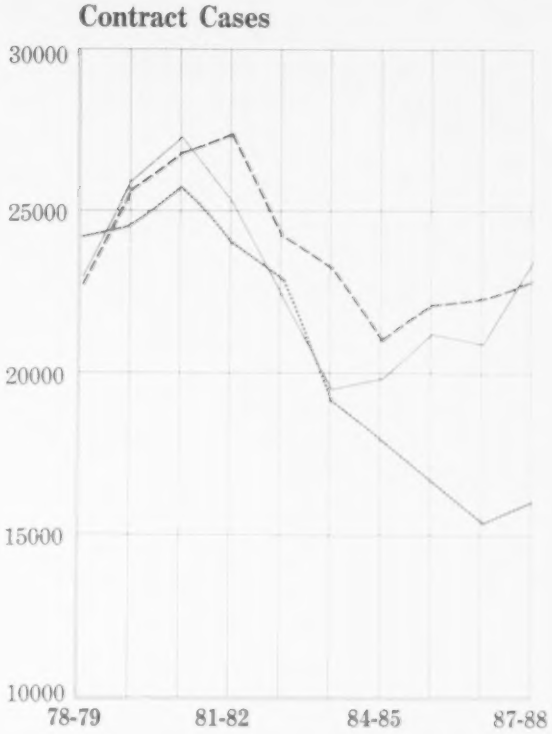
The civil docket consists of cases filed in the court that have not yet been disposed. Despite an overall increase of 11 percent in cases added to the civil docket, the number of pending cases increased only three percent during the biennium.

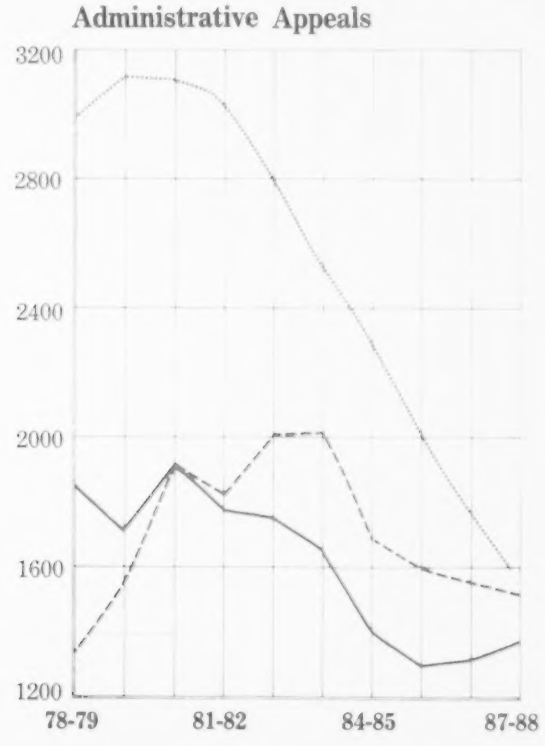


Types of Cases

Over the last decade the types of civil matters filed in the Superior Court have changed dramatically. Tort cases, which usually are claimed for jury trial and are generally more complex, have increased steadily 17 percent during the biennium. Contract filings, which have fluctuated greatly in the past, surged 8 percent during the biennium.

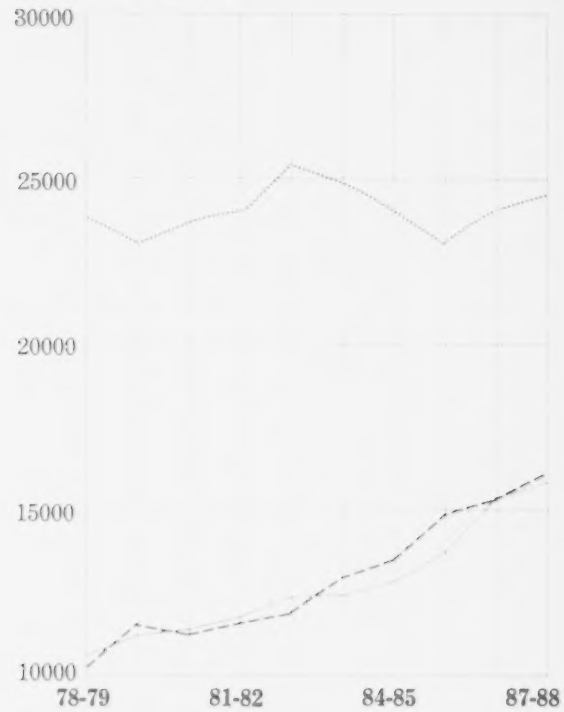
Administrative appeals, most of which proceed on the record of the administrative hearing without the need for a retrial, increased slightly during the biennium. The number of pending appeals continued to decrease sharply due to effective early judicial control by the court ordering specific time limits for the filing of briefs. Zoning appeals and tax appeals, which exemplify diverging trends, make up 66 percent of the administrative appeals filed in Superior Court. Zoning appeals increased 27 percent this biennium while the number of tax appeals added to the docket continued its general decline.



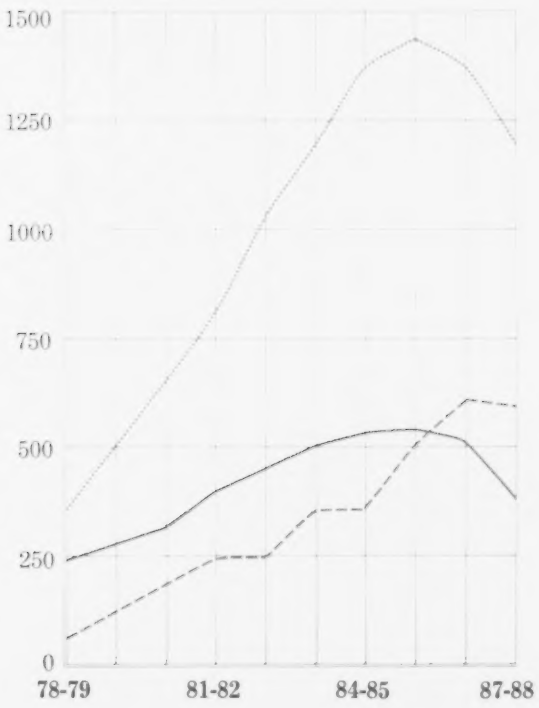


Two particular types of tort cases which are of significant interest are medical malpractice cases and products liability cases. Medical malpractice cases, after growing steadily between 1978 and 1986, have decreased sharply. Products liability cases rose sharply during the first year of this biennium due to an influx of asbestos cases, but decreased during the second year of the biennium.

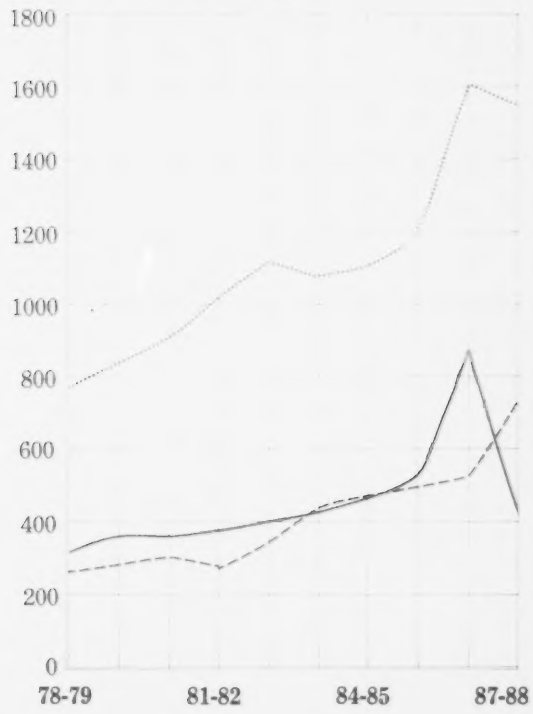
Tort Cases



Medical Malpractice



Products Liability



TRIAL LISTS

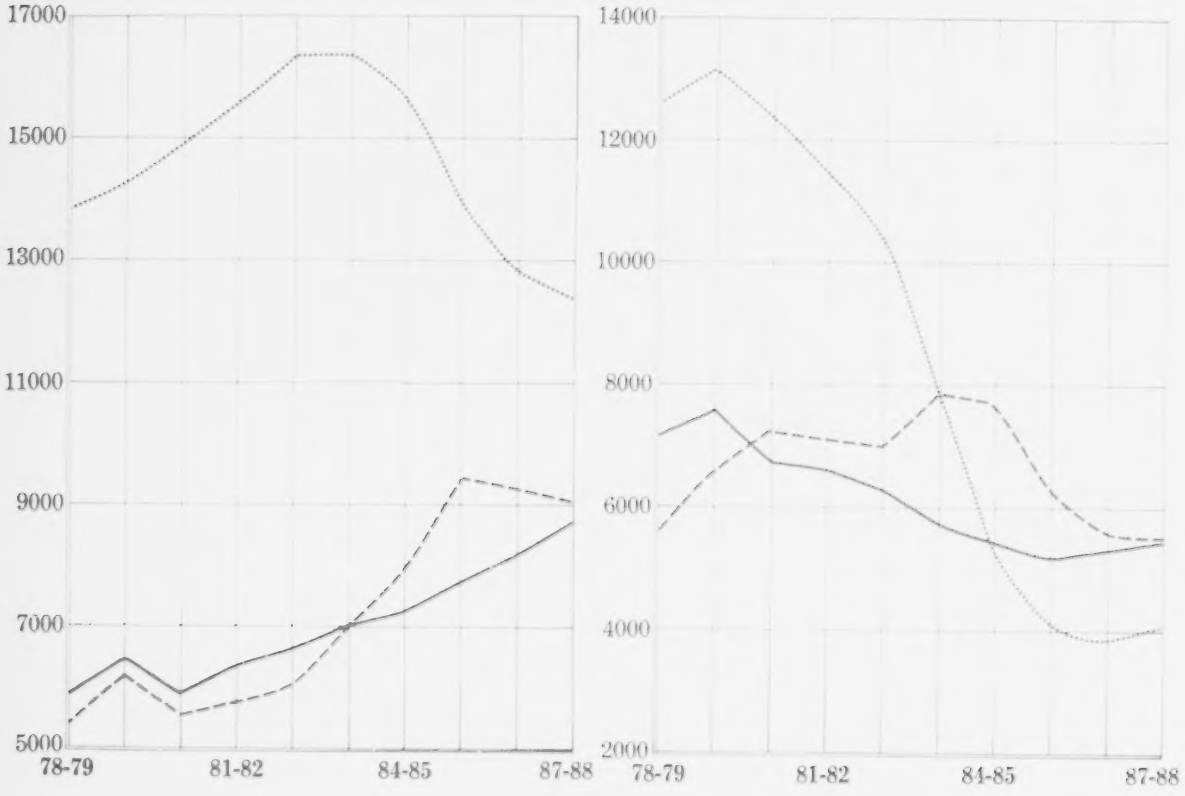
When a case is ready for trial, it is placed on either the court trial list or the jury trial list awaiting assignment.

Jury Trial List

Despite a 13 percent increase in cases added to the jury trial list during the biennium, the pending number of cases was reduced by 11 percent, the lowest pending number of jury trial cases since the court merger.

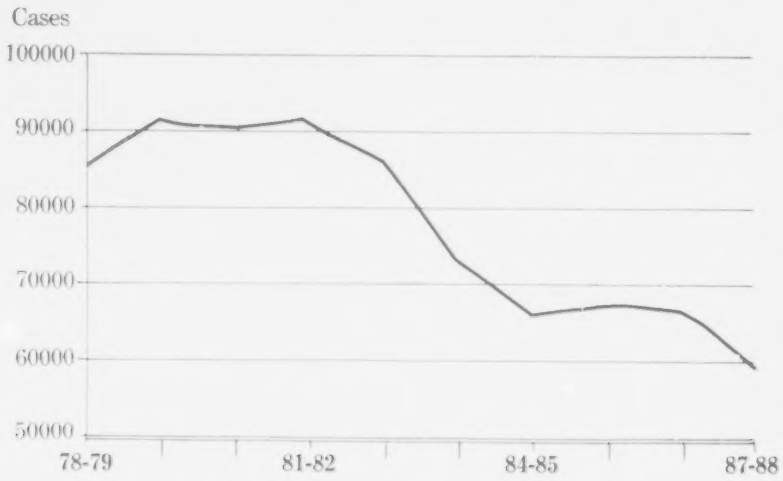
Court Trial List

The pending number of cases on the court trial list remained low at 4,101 at the end of the biennium. Habeas corpus cases were included in the court trial list statistics causing the marginal increase in pending cases during the 1987-88 court year.



SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS

The number of new filings of small claims matters decreased considerably from 66,676 filings in the 1986-87 court year to 59,563 filings in the 1987-88 court year.



Civil Division Programs

Several programs were implemented during the biennium to reduce the time in which cases reach trial and to reduce the civil caseload.

Case Management System--A pilot program was begun in January, 1988 in the Middlesex Judicial District implementing a tracking system which classifies cases when they are filed into one of four tracks by their case type. Under the case management system, counsel may request a change in tracks. Each track has a different time period in which the case is expected to be ready for trial.

Record Track - Record track cases consist of all administrative appeals which proceed on the record. Upon filing, the presiding judge issues a scheduling order by which counsel must return the record and file the appropriate briefs. Once the case is ready to be heard, it is assigned to an individual judge. Record track cases are expected to be ready for trial within 120 days of filing.

Fast Track - Fast track cases consist primarily of contract cases and tort cases involving property damage only. These cases use a master calendar format and are expected to be ready for trial within 180 days.

Custom Track - Custom track cases consist of medical malpractice, products liability and other types of cases which are legally or logistically complex. These cases are assigned to individual judges within 60 days of filing. All motions, issues and orders are decided by that individual judge until the case is ready for trial. Custom track cases are expected to be ready for trial within 540 days of filing.

Standard Track - Standard track cases consist of those cases, excluding housing and small claims, which are not classified within another track. Counsel are expected to be ready to proceed to trial within 360 days of filing. It is anticipated that status conferences will be conducted in these cases approximately 90 days from filing to explore settlement possibilities.

During this biennium, the Chief Court Administrator implemented the record track in all court locations and the custom track in the seven largest court locations. Major rule changes, which will formally implement a differentiated statewide case tracking system for the Civil Division, are being considered by the Rules Committee of the Superior Court.

Settlement Week--A major statewide settlement program was conducted in February, 1988, in all court locations having pending civil matters. The program was scheduled for the last week of a judicial assignment period to minimize the impact of the settlement conference program on regular court operations. Trials rarely are started during this week because of the imminent rotation of judges at the start of the new assignment period.

Counsel had the opportunity to request that a settlement conference be scheduled during that week for any pending civil matter. Courts that lacked a sufficient number of volunteer cases completed their schedule by selecting cases that were either soon to be reached for trial or appeared amenable to settlement.

During settlement week, 1,687 cases were scheduled for pretrial of which 495 cases, or 29.3 percent of the total, were reported settled by the end of the week. Approximately 170 additional cases settled shortly thereafter.

The overwhelming success of the settlement week was made possible with the cooperation and assistance of the Connecticut bar.

Standard Discovery—In an attempt to lessen complaints concerning the abuse of the discovery process, various local bar associations cooperated in developing standard interrogatories. Many of the major judicial districts have implemented voluntarily standard discovery interrogatories.

A statewide rules advisory committee, consisting of judges and members of the bar, is reviewing the various local standard discovery models and will submit to the Rules Committee of the Superior Court a statewide standard discovery concept which is expected to reduce the number of objections now being filed concerning interrogatories.

Alternate Dispute Resolution Programs (ADR)—The Connecticut Superior Court continues to utilize various nonjudicial officer programs to assist the judiciary in the resolution of civil disputes and select criminal and motor vehicle matters. Qualified and experienced members of the bar provide significant assistance to the Judicial Department in the movement of civil cases and select criminal and motor vehicle matters.

The success of these ADR programs was recognized in a National Center for State Courts' publication:

In Connecticut there were dramatic improvements in time-to-disposition for court trial cases. Here, . . . the improvement probably reflects the positive effect of an adjunct program that is but one part of a multi-faceted, well-managed program to reduce pretrial delay.

A.B. Aikman, M.E. Elsner and F.G. Miller, Friends of the Court: Lawyers as Supplemental Judicial Resources. Chapter 1, at 7 (1987).

At the end of the biennium, a total of 452 men and women served the department as judicial adjuncts. These included:

- 230 attorney state trial referees, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Justice to preside over civil nonjury matters. With the consent of the parties, attorney state trial referees after a hearing recommend a proposed decision to the court. After giving counsel an opportunity to be heard concerning the proposed judgment, the court may thereafter render judgment in accordance with the findings of the attorney state trial referee;

- 123 fact-finders and/or arbitrators, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Court Administrator to hear certain civil cases. A fact-finder hears certain contract cases, while an arbitrator may hear any civil matter in which the amount, legal interest or property in demand is less than $15,000;

- 106 small claims commissioners, who are volunteer attorneys designated by the Chief Court Administrator to hear and decide small claims matters with the consent of the parties; and,

- 32 magistrates, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Court Administrator to hear and decide small claims matters, infractions and certain motor vehicle cases.

During the biennium, the magistrate program was expanded to most court locations and continued to be successful. Magistrates disposed of the vast majority of the motor vehicle cases. Complemented by the use of the small claims commissioners, most small claims cases are being determined by these judicial adjuncts. Furthermore, attorney state trial referees and fact-finders accounted for 42 percent of the contested civil nonjury trial list cases.

Criminal Division

The just and timely resolution of cases involving individuals who are accused of violating the law is the responsibility of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. The Chief Administrative Judge of the Criminal Division is the **Honorable John J. Ronan.** The Criminal Division is divided into four parts:

- Part A: capital felonies, class A felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than 20 years;
- Part B: class B felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than 10 years but not more than 20 years;
- Part C: class C felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than five years but not more than 10 years; and,
- Part D: class D felonies and all other crimes, violations, motor vehicle violations and infractions.

To encourage the just resolution of these criminal cases, certain time standards were developed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator to govern the movement of cases in the Criminal Division.

In GA court locations, 30 days are allowed from the date of arrest for first appearance and plea and 60 days are allowed from the date of arrest for pretrial hearing, court trial or jury trial.

In JD court locations, the time standard provides for the disposition of a case within one year for the judicial districts of Hartford, New Haven, Fairfield and Waterbury and within six months for the remaining judicial districts.

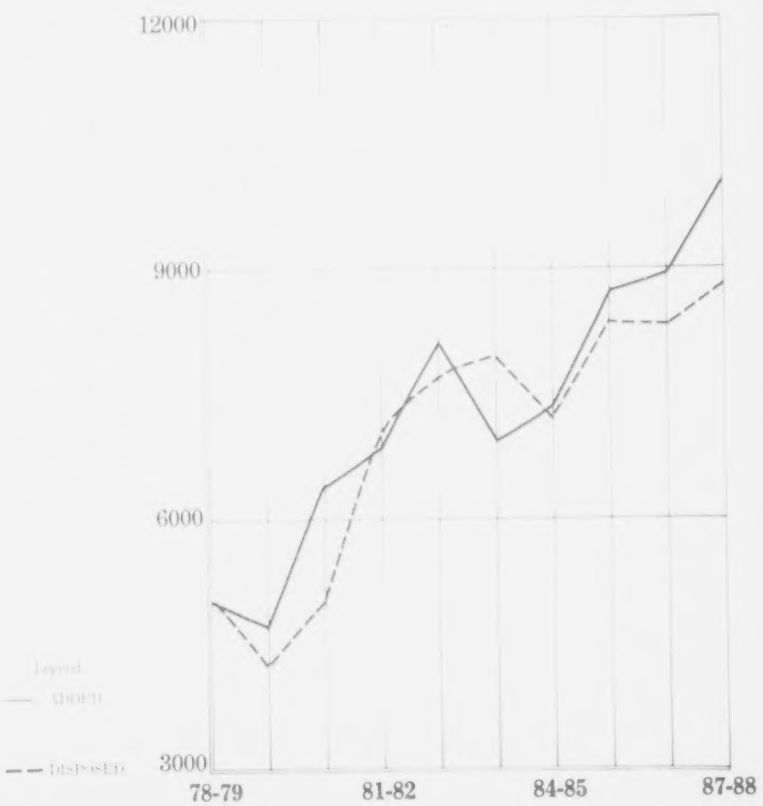
Connecticut's Speedy Trial Law further requires that criminal trials be initiated within eights months for incarcerated defendants and one year for defendants who are not incarcerated.

Throughout the biennium, the Judicial Department experienced substantial increases in the number of criminal and motor vehicle cases added to the courts' dockets. These increases have placed a severe strain on the department's resources and have affected its ability to maintain criminal dockets at acceptable levels and to meet the mandates of the Connecticut's Speedy Trial Law. Emphasis on drug law violations by the federal government and local law enforcement agencies is a major contributor to the increases in the courts' dockets. If the criminal caseload continues to increase sharply, a reallocation of staff and judicial resources will be required which will severely impact the civil and family dockets.

Criminal Division Caseload

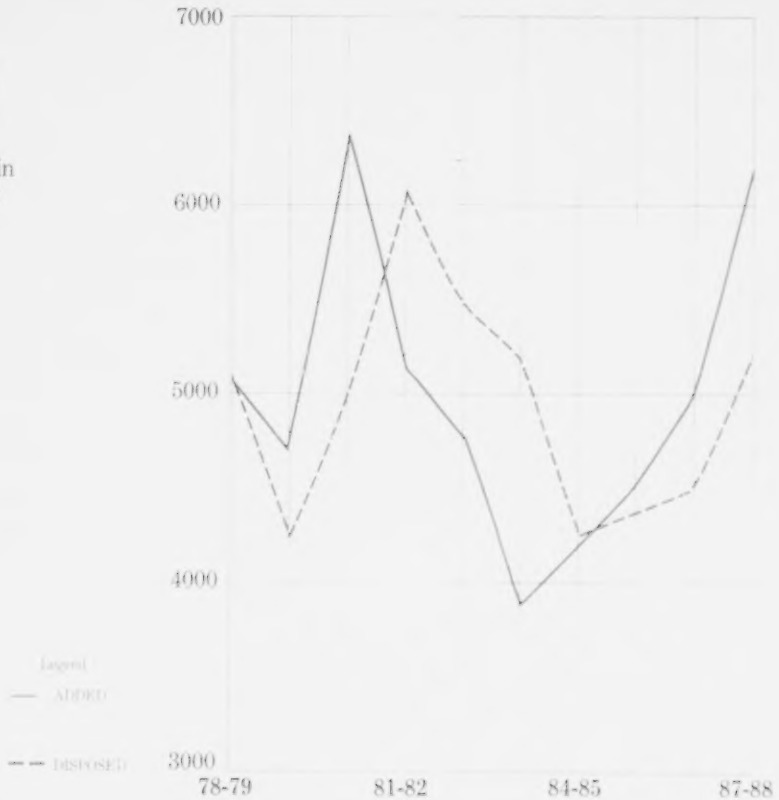
Major Crimes (Judicial Districts and Geographical Areas)

There was an 18 percent increase in the number of major crimes added to the criminal docket during the biennium, which consists of capital offenses and class A, B and C felonies. The more significant increase occurred in the second year of the biennium, when the number of major crimes increased 14 percent. A significant factor contributing to this sharp increase is the enhanced enforcement of drug law violations by federal, state and local law enforcement officials.



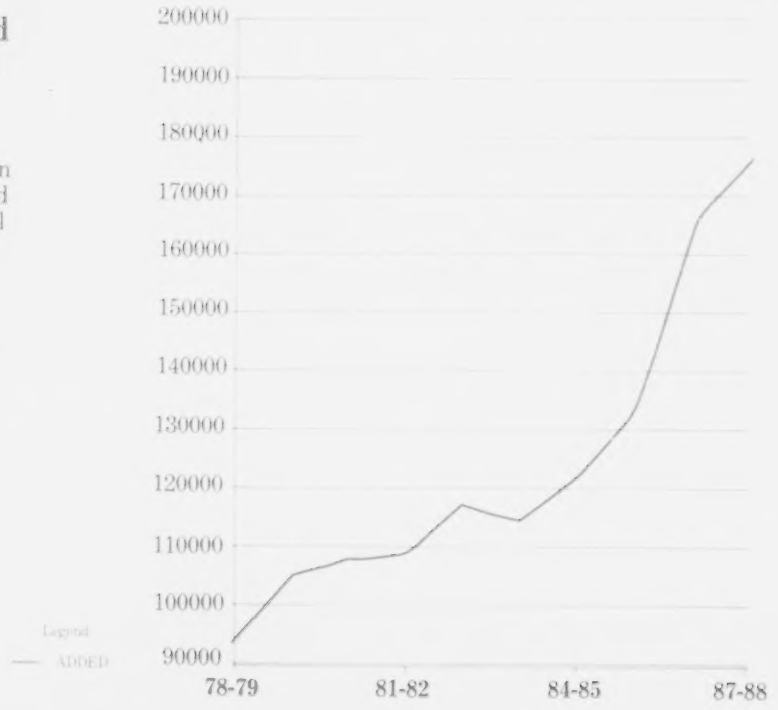
Judicial Districts

Capital offenses and class A felonies and the majority of class B and C felonies are adjudicated at judicial district court locations. There was a 29 percent increase in cases added to the judicial district criminal docket during 1986–88.



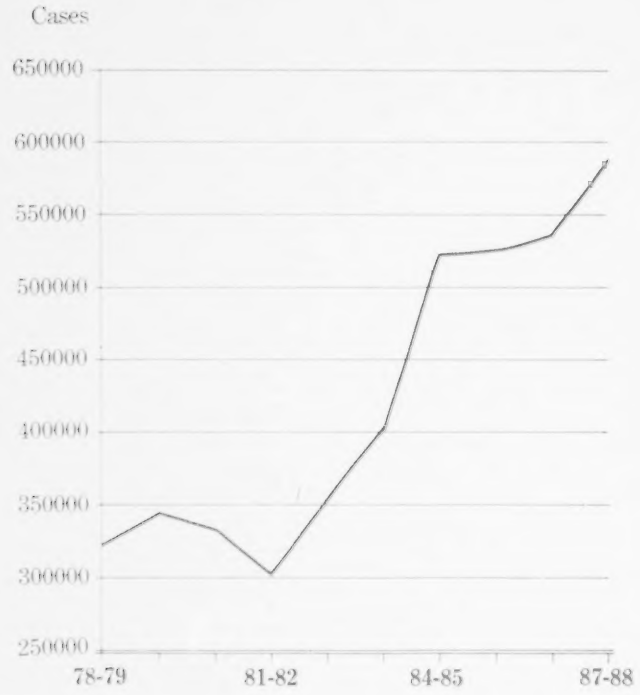
Geographical Areas and Centralized Infractions Bureau

There was a 33 percent increase in class D felonies, misdemeanors and criminal infractions in geographical area court locations and in the Centralized Infractions Bureau during the biennium. The implementation of the Family Violence Prevention and Response Act contributed to this increase.



Motor Vehicle Cases

There was a seven percent increase in motor vehicle violations and infractions cases in the geographical areas and Centralized Infractions Bureau during the biennium.



Criminal Division Programs

The following significant steps were taken by the Judicial Department during the biennium to respond to the increasing caseload of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court.

Creation of Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)—On October 1, 1986, the processing of infractions became centralized under the Centralized Infractions Bureau. The creation of the CIB has enabled the Judicial Department to adopt a statewide uniform policy for processing infractions and for depositing revenue from infraction fines in a more timely manner. Furthermore, it has enabled the geographical area clerk's offices to devote their time to processing the increasing number of criminal matters and motor vehicle matters requiring court appearances.

During the CIB's first nine months of existence (October of 1986 to June of 1987), it processed 290,007 infractions and transferred approximately $18.2 million to the State Treasurer. The CIB processed 449,850 infractions from July of 1987 to June of 1988 and transferred over $21 million to the State Treasurer.

Automation of GA Locations—The automation of GA criminal operations continued to progress during the biennium with one court location remaining to be fully automated. Computerization assists the court locations in docket preparation, the creation of case histories and the compilation of statistical information needed for the management of its criminal docket.

Expansion of Magistrate Program—Magistrates, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Court Administrator, hear and decide infractions, certain motor vehicle cases and small claims matters. Magistrates handled more than 100,000 motor vehicle cases during each year of the biennium. The expansion of this program to most court locations has enabled the judges assigned to the Criminal Division to devote a greater amount of time to serious criminal matters.

Family and Juvenile Divisions

The Family Division of the Superior Court is responsible for the just and timely resolution of family relations matters and juvenile matters. Examples of family relations matters include: dissolution of marriage, contested and uncontested; the establishment of paternity; and, matters involving alimony, support, custody and change of name incident to dissolution of marriage, legal separation and annulment. Juvenile matters include proceedings concerning uncared for, neglected or dependent children and youth and delinquent children, termination of parental rights and matters involving families with service needs.

The Chief Administrative Judge of the Family Division is the **Honorable Frederick A. Freedman** and the Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters is the **Honorable Herbert Barall.**

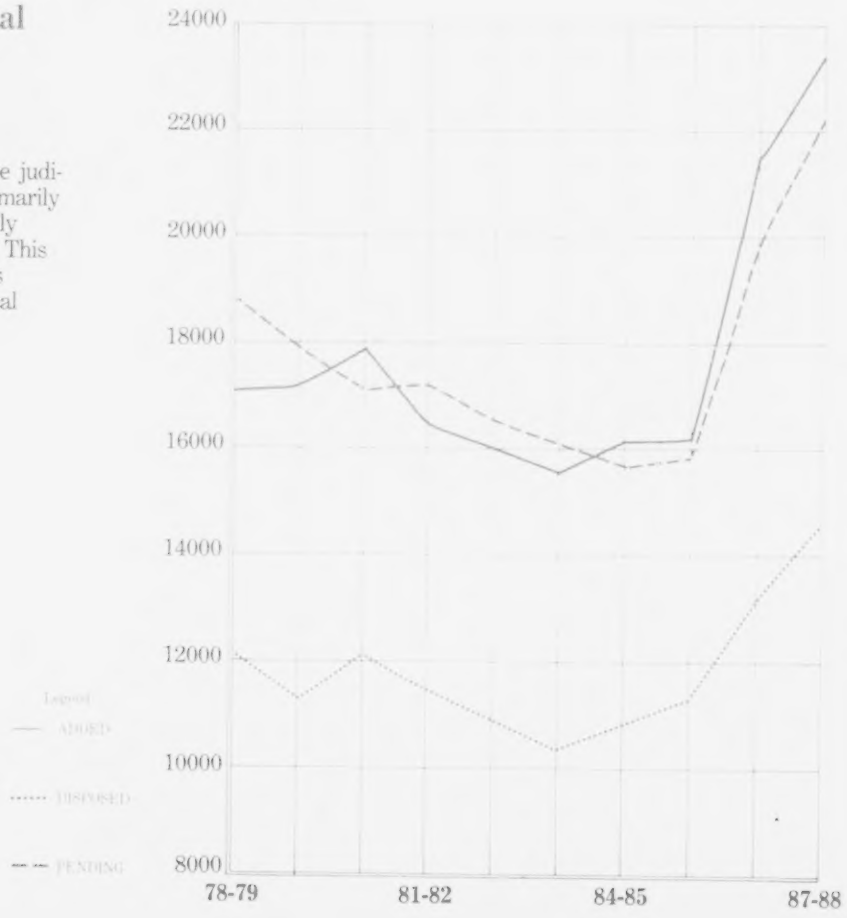
The Family Division is divided into three parts:

- Part J: juvenile matters, including neglect, dependency, delinquency, families with service needs and termination of parental rights;
- Part S: support and paternity actions; and,
- Part D: all other family relations matters, including dissolution of marriage cases.

Family and Juvenile Divisions Caseload

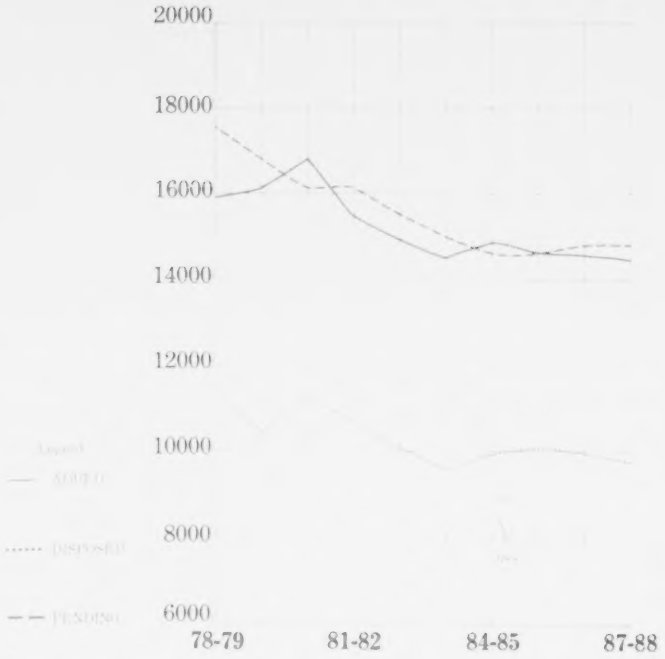
Family Division Total Docket (Excluding Juvenile)

There was a 39 percent increase in cases added to the judicial district family docket primarily due to the creation of a family support magistrate program. This increase includes family cases previously filed in geographical areas.



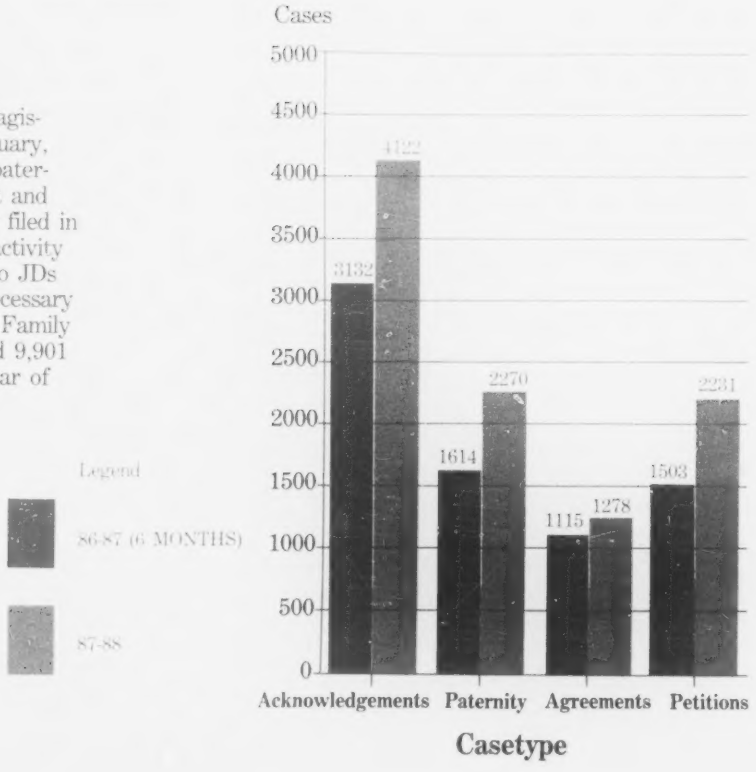
Dissolution of Marriage

The number of dissolution of marriage cases filed, which make up the majority of the family division docket, decreased one percent during the biennium. Dissolution of marriage cases are placed on one of three family trial lists: uncontested, limited contested and contested. The proportion of cases on the three family trial lists continued to change during the biennium as limited contested cases increased and uncontested matters declined. Limited contested cases require greater judicial time than uncontested matters.



Family Support Magistrate Cases

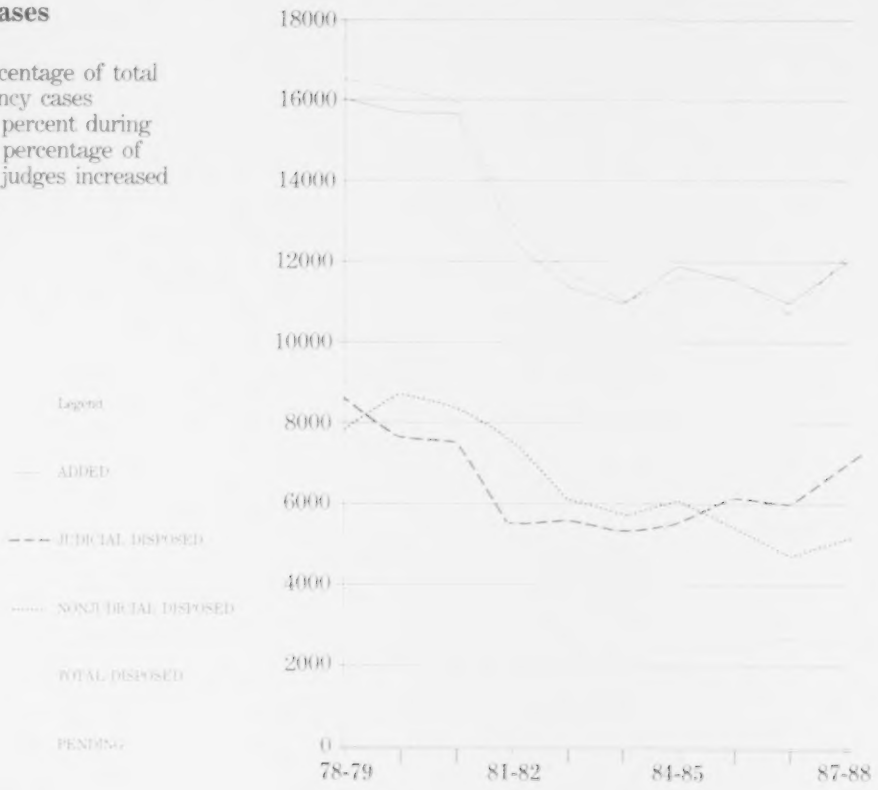
The Family Support Magistrate Division began in January, 1987. Acknowledgements, paternity, agreements to support and support petitions previously filed in GAs, created considerable activity as cases were transferred to JDs when further action was necessary or new matters were filed. Family support magistrates handled 9,901 cases during its first full year of operation.



Juvenile Matters

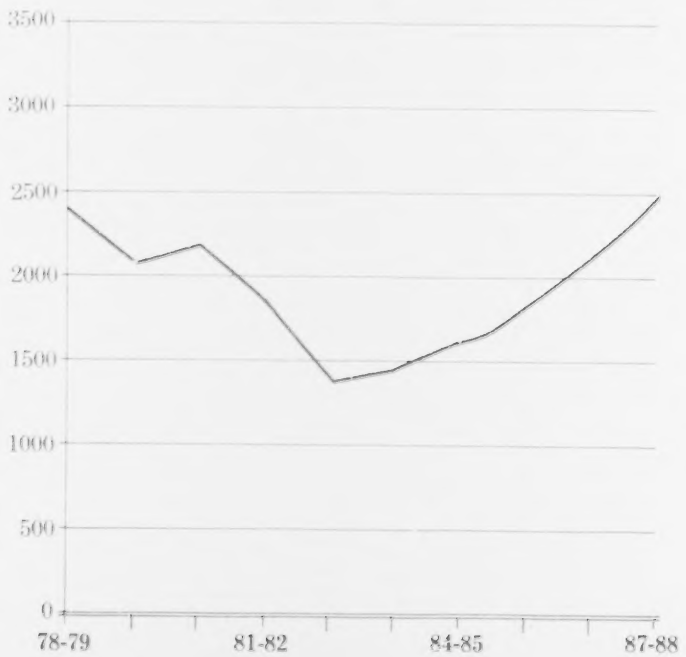
Delinquency Cases

While the percentage of total incoming delinquency cases decreased by two percent during the biennium, the percentage of cases disposed by judges increased by seven percent.



Juvenile Detention

Detention intake increased by 34 percent during the biennium, influenced in part by legislation which provided that the possession of drugs with intent to sell is a serious juvenile offense. The average stay for an individual in detention is eight and one-half days. Juvenile facilities are at capacity 80 percent of the time.



Family and Juvenile Division Programs

The following programs were implemented in the Family Division during the biennium in response to a legislative mandate and an increasing number of limited contested cases.

Appointment of Family Support Magistrates—The Family Support Magistrate Division of the Superior Court was created pursuant to Public Act 86-359 for the purpose of establishing and enforcing child and spousal support in Title IV-D cases of the Social Security Act. With the creation of the Family Support Magistrate Division, venue for all family matters was changed from geographical areas to judicial district locations.

Family support magistrates are appointed by the Governor for a term of three years. The Chief Court Administrator is required to designate a chief family support magistrate from among the six family support magistrates. Tens of thousands of motions were heard by family support magistrates during the first 18 months of their existence.

Pretrial Program for Limited Contested Cases—A new procedure for handling limited contested matters was instituted in several judicial districts and will be implemented in other judicial districts in the next biennium.

The program provides that no limited contested action for dissolution of marriage may be given a trial date until the case has first been pretried by a judge or a family relations counselor. A case may have additional pretrials if it appears that it would be productive. If the matter is not resolved at the pretrial, a trial date is given and, absent a compelling reason, the matter will proceed to trial on that date.

The new $3.8 million, 40,000 square-foot Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center in New Haven combined the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters, the Juvenile Detention Center and the juvenile probation operation into one modern facility.

Housing Division

Housing matters are heard exclusively at housing session locations in certain judicial districts as specified by state law. These districts are Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Waterbury and Stamford-Norwalk. In other judicial districts, these cases are part of the regular civil docket.

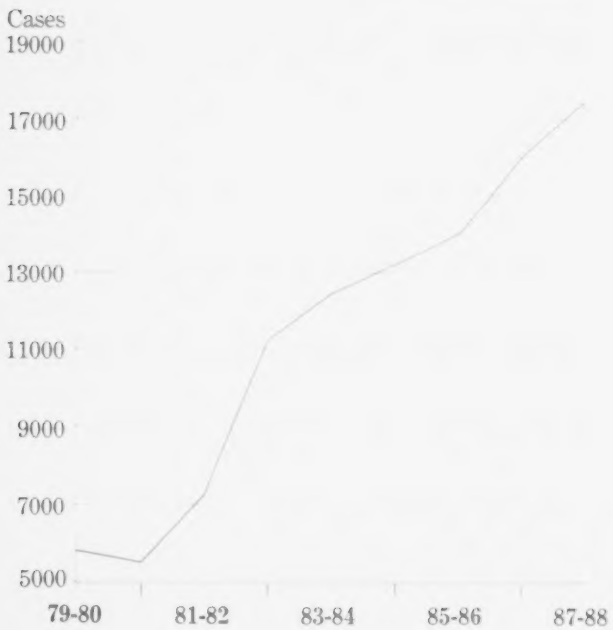
The types of housing matters heard include:

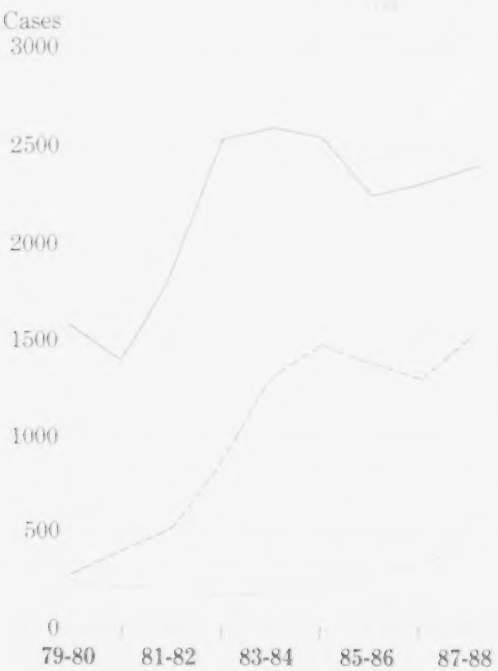
- summary process;
- small claims;
- administrative appeals;
- payment into court;
- civil jury and nonjury; and,
- criminal jury and nonjury.

Housing Division Caseload

Housing Division Total Docket

Housing cases increased by 18 percent during the biennium with increases in each type of housing matter.



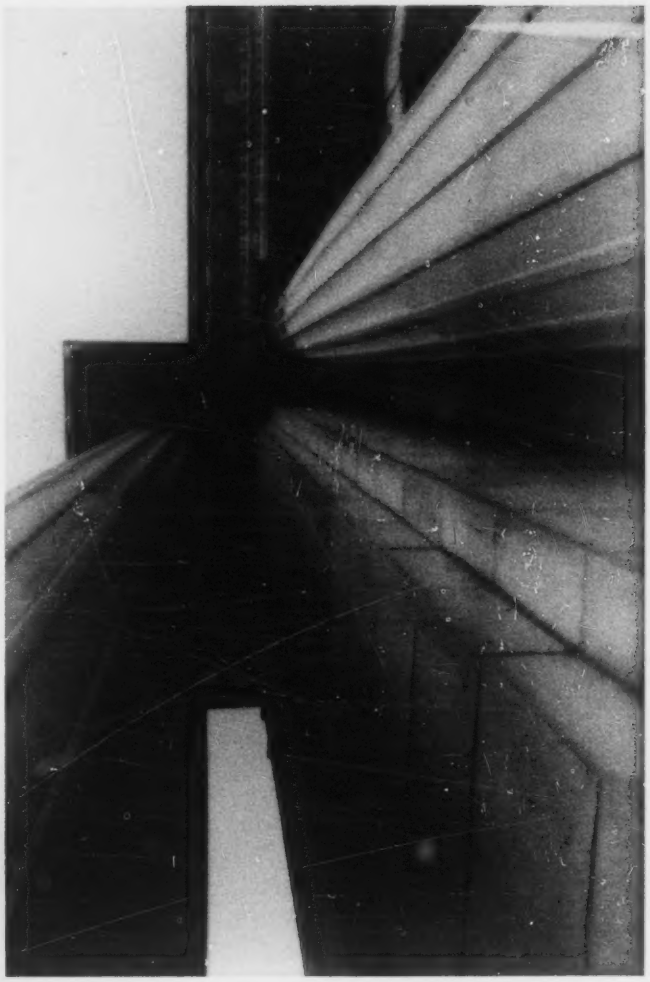


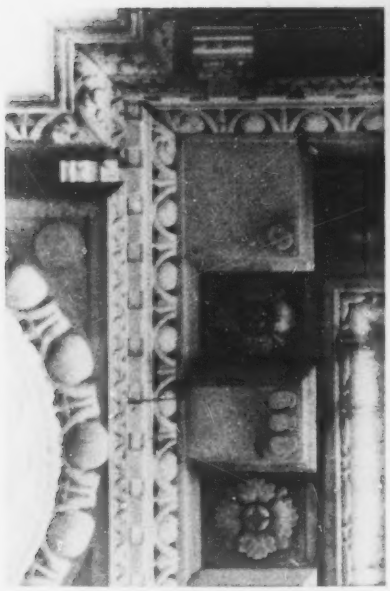
Housing Division Programs

The following improvements in the operations of the Housing Division occurred during the biennium.

Expansion of Housing Specialists—During the biennium, the Housing Specialist Program was expanded statewide to include GA court locations. Housing specialists mediate settlements in cases that come before the court. Three new housing specialist positions were added and the position of Statewide Chief Housing Specialist was created to supervise housing specialists operations statewide in both housing session and GA court locations.

Housing Court Forms—Simplified and specialized housing forms were made available to GA court locations statewide. These forms were previously used only in housing session locations.



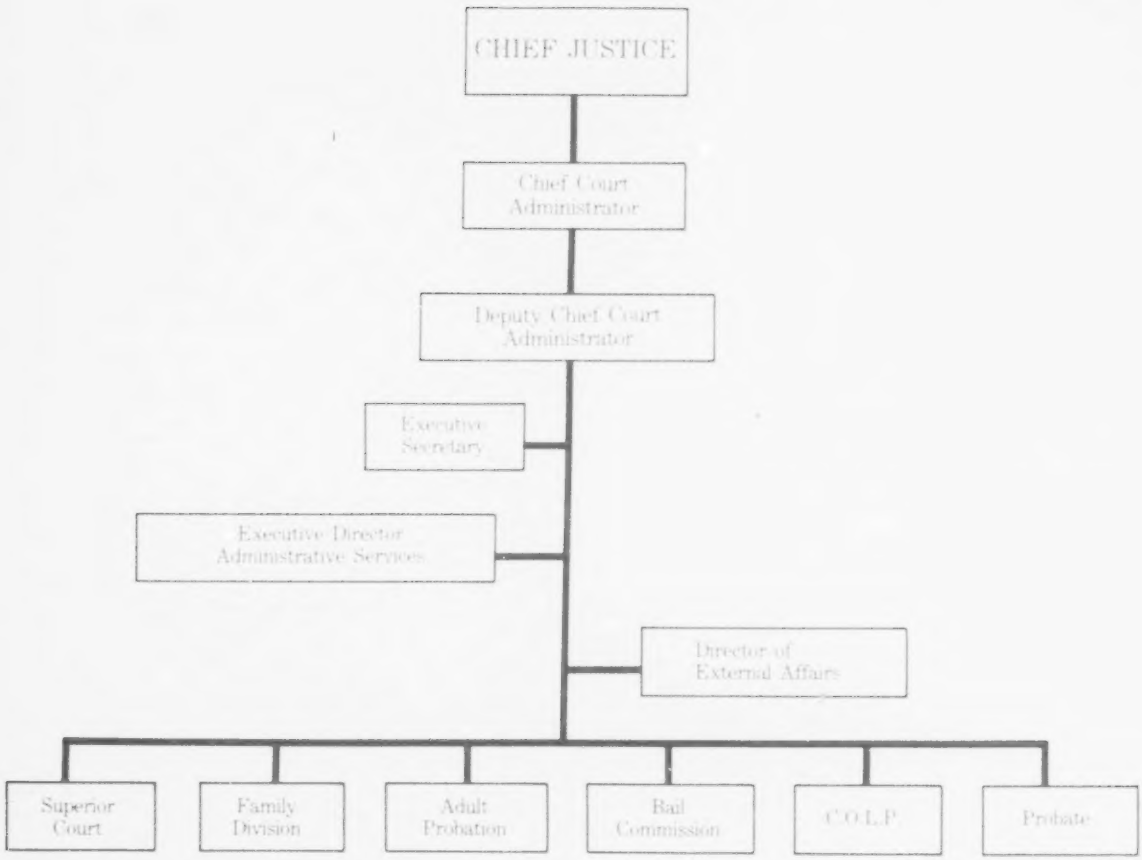


OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR

"We have made tremendous strides in recent years to modernize our court system and we are continually doing everything possible administratively to streamline and improve our operations."

Chief Court Administrator Aaron Ment

CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION



Pursuant to the Connecticut General Statutes, the Chief Justice is required to appoint a Chief Court Administrator who is to be the administrative director of the Judicial Department. **Judge Aaron Ment** has served in this position since 1984.

As Chief Court Administrator, Judge Ment is responsible for the efficient operation of the Judicial Department, the just and prompt disposition of cases, the prompt and proper administration of judicial business, the assignment of judges and the directing of the administrative operations of the Judicial Department, which includes the judiciary, a staff of more than 2,300 employees and an annual 1987-88 budget of $95.9 million. Judge Ment is assisted in fulfilling his responsibilities by **Judge Francis X. Hennessy,** the Deputy Chief Court Administrator.

Pursuant to statutory mandate, Judge Ment serves as a member of the State Library Board, the Sheriffs Advisory Board, the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission, the Commission on Children, the Advisory Commission on Prisoner Capacity, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Criminal Justice Commission and the Commission on Official Legal Publications.

Under the direction of Judge Ment, several divisions underwent major restructuring during the biennium to improve administrative operations within the department. Automation of procedures and expansion of technology in various court locations and administrative offices contributed to the improvement of services. Judge Ment continually explored new ideas that would strengthen the operations of the Judicial Department, including the implementation of the Centralized Infractions Bureau and the multi-track civil case management system, which have received national recognition.

Judge Ment speaks with a member of the press on issues concerning the judicial system.

In addition, Judge Ment hosted the first conference of New England Court Administrators, which was also attended by court administrators and staff from Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This two-day conference examined Connecticut's approach to the creation and implementation of an automated Centralized Infractions Bureau.

The administration of the Judicial Department is facilitated by an organizational structure within the Office of the Chief Court Administrator which is comprised of the following eight units: Court Operations, Adult Probation, Bail Commission, Family Division, Administrative Services, Legal Services, External Affairs and Continuing Education. Each of these component units provide critical administrative support to the judicial system.

Court Operations

The Court Operations Division, under the supervision of **Joseph D. D'Alesio,** Director, is responsible for providing support services to the courts. Such support services include administration of the offices of the clerks of the Superior Court; management of the Centralized Infractions Bureau; supervision of the clerks of the housing sessions of the Superior Court and the housing specialists; management of court transcript services; management of interpreter services in criminal cases and, management of the seized property operations and the record center.

A structural reorganization of the division marked one of the most significant events that occurred in the Judicial Department during the 1986-88 biennium. Caseflow management, jury administration, program and staff development and an administrative operation were added to the responsibilities of the division.

To assist the Director of Operations in administering the division, six deputy director positions with supervisory authority over their respective areas of responsibilities were created as follows:

- the Deputy Director for Resource Management ensures compliance with statutes, rules, directives and other established policies and procedures and manages the allocation of personnel, equipment and other resources among the judicial districts;

- the Deputy Director for Caseflow Management supervises all caseflow management, juror management and alternate dispute resolution activities within the Superior Court;

- the Deputy Director for Court Support Services manages various statewide court support services, including court reporting and transcript services, court interpreting services, records management and seized property operations;

- the Deputy Director for Administration oversees the division's administrative and business management functions, including the consistent application of departmental policies;

- the Deputy Director for Program and Staff Development directs the various training programs for the division and the design and implementation of new programs within Superior Court; and,

- the Deputy Director/Chief Clerk for Housing Matters supervises the operations of the housing clerks and housing specialists and coordinates the activities of all of the court clerks pertaining to the processing of housing matters on a statewide basis.

These deputy directors and staff work with the director toward achieving the primary goal of providing direction, assistance and services to the division's operational components to make them

Joseph D. D'Alesio (standing at left), Director of Operations for Superior Court, explains the extensive planning for the establishment of the Centralized Infractions Bureau at a special CIB conference held in May, 1988.

as effective and efficient as possible in the delivery of support services to the court. In order to move closer toward meeting this goal, the division is becoming more active at the local level in the day-to-day oversight of on-going operations. This will permit effective communication between those involved in the daily delivery of court services and those responsible for providing and managing adequate support staff and material resources for local units.

One Day/One Trial—One support service that has been tremendously successful during the biennium has been the administration of the one day/one trial jury system. On September 1, 1986, years of extensive planning by several divisions within the Judicial Department culminated in the implementation of the one day/one trial jury system in the Middlesex Judicial District. This jury system was implemented in the Fairfield and Waterbury Judicial Districts on September 1, 1987 and in the New Haven and Ansonia-Milford Judicial Districts on September 1, 1988. It is estimated that the one day/one trial jury system will be operational statewide in the 1990's, contingent upon the availability of necessary resources and funding.

The one day/one trial jury system dramatically revises the Connecticut jury system by reducing the term of service from four weeks to one day or, if selected for a trial, the duration of that trial. Once a person serves on jury duty, the individual will be excused from juror service for two years.

This shortened term of service minimizes any inconvenience and hardship to jurors and their employers. Jurors have the opportunity to postpone their service to a more convenient date. Employers benefit from the new system because their employees, who would otherwise be required to take a month's absence from their jobs, are now generally absent for one day only, unless chosen for a trial.

The Court Operations Division is directed by Joseph D. D'Alesio (center). He is pictured with: (from left) Frank L. Cassello, Deputy Director for Administration; Leota M. Tucker, Deputy Director for Program and Staff Development; David M. Jackson, Deputy Director for Caseflow Management and Jury Administrator; Jacob A. Saxe, Deputy Director for Court Support Services; Sherry Antonacci, Clerk of the Centralized Infractions Bureau; William Sadek, Deputy Director and Chief Clerk for Housing Matters; and Frank M. Goetz III, Deputy Director for Resource Management.

Thousands of infractions are being processed daily at the Centralized Infractions Bureau.

In the program's first year of operation at the Middlesex Judicial District, 92 percent of the jurors were assigned to at least one voir dire panel and 20 percent were assigned to trial. For the period of September, 1987 to May, 1988, 86 percent of jurors in the Middlesex, Fairfield and Waterbury Judicial Districts served on at least one voir dire panel and 18 percent were assigned to trial. In the districts where the one day/one trial jury system has been implemented, the number of citizens summoned to jury duty has increased by approximately 200 percent, thus creating the opportunity for a larger portion of the population to experience jury service.

Adult Probation

The Office of Adult Probation, which is supervised by **Terry S. Capshaw,** Director, provides probation services for all courts having jurisdiction over adult criminal matters. The major responsibilities of this office include conducting presentence investigations, which are mandatory in felony convictions, conducting eligibility investigations in youthful offender matters and providing supervision services for persons entered into the accelerated rehabilitation program and for defendants placed on intensive probation or regular probation.

These responsibilities have shaped the overall objective of the Office of Adult Probation to serve as a community agent by using all suitable methods that aid and encourage criminal offenders to improve in conduct and condition and yet serve to control their behavior in the community.

During the next biennial period, the Office of Adult Probation will continue to strive to meet its goals of: reducing the caseload per probation officer from 157 to less than 100 per month; completing the expansion of office automation; installing at every office location COLLECT terminals, a computerized criminal information system that accesses all law enforcement agencies in the United States including the National Criminal Information Center; and, creating a special law enforcement unit within said office. These goals can be accomplished only through the attainment of additional resources.

Agency Workload/Growth—The increase in criminal cases, together with overcrowded conditions in Connecticut's jails and prisons, has had a serious impact on the caseload of the Office of Adult Probation. The total supervision caseload increased 15 percent during the biennium, from 40,366 cases on July 1, 1986 to 46,434 cases on June 30, 1988. A significant part of that increase occurred in the number of felons under supervision, which rose 23.6 percent, from 15,987 to 19,774.

The General Assembly responded favorably to the Judicial Department's urgent requests for additional staffing to help alleviate the crisis facing the Office of Adult Probation. The legislators added 55 positions, including 40 probation officers, to help alleviate the caseload on each officer. The additional probation officers reduced the actively supervised caseload per probation officer from 162 in June, 1986 to 157 in June, 1988.

Despite this improvement, probation officers in Connecticut have caseloads that allow only minimal time to be devoted to each probationer, the average time being 23 minutes per month for a case under active supervision. Officers are unable to concern themselves with the rehabilitative aspects of supervision but must instead focus on activities that are of a surveillance nature.

Electronic Monitoring—An innovative electronic verification and surveillance system was implemented by the Office of Adult Probation, the Bail Commission and the Department of Corrections to help alleviate prison overcrowding in Connecticut.

A telecomputer places telephone calls at randomly selected times to a probationer's home. A special tamper-resistant device is used to verify that the probationer is home. The system reports each contact by name, time and date on

Hartford Probation Officer Sharon Ofori interviews a probationer.

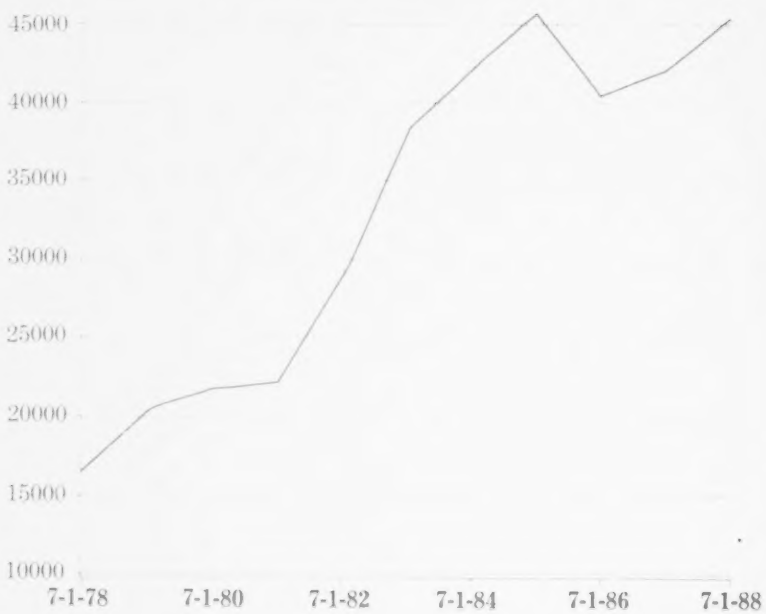
Terry S. Capshaw (center), Director of the Office of Adult Probation, reviews unit statistics with Terry Borjeson, Deputy Director for Administration (left), and Robert J. Bosco, Deputy Director for Operations.

a computer printout. An audio recording of each contact is made to serve as further verification.

Probation officers and bail commissioners make recommendations to the court whether the system should be used for specific criminals released on intensive probation, arraigned suspects with a curfew period as a condition of release and parolees home on supervised release. The judge may order that the system be a condition of the individual's release. The system also may be terminated because of a violation of the program at any time.

Computerization—The installation of the Adult Probation On-Line Information System (APOLIS), which was developed to automate information regarding restitution payments, fugitives wanted for violation of probation and all case management data, approached completion with 15 of the division's 20 offices on line by the end of the biennium. December, 1988, is the target date for completion of the automation of the remaining offices.

Office of Adult Probation
Total Caseload Under Supervision
July 1, 1978–June 30, 1988



Bail Commission

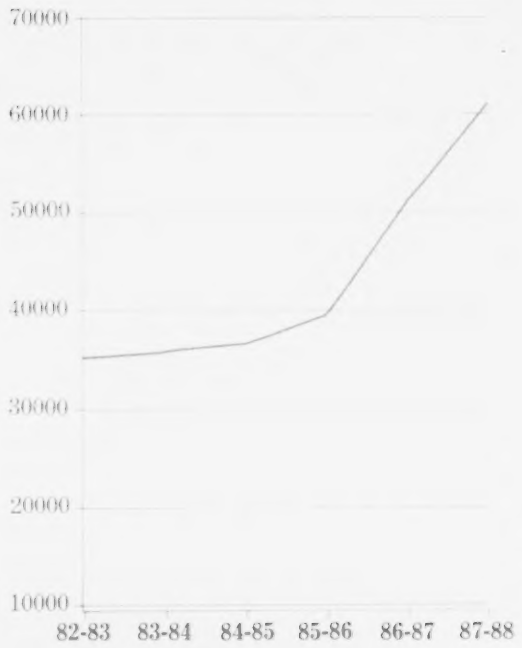
The Office of the Bail Commission, which is supervised by **Paul F. Brown,** Chief Bail Commissioner, has the statutory mandate to interview defendants for the purpose of determining the least restrictive form of bail that will ensure appearance in court. In addition, bail commissioners are responsible for verifying information obtained in the interview; recommending and, at times, setting conditions of release; notifying released defendants of their court appearances; supervising defendants released on non-financial conditions; and, administering the pretrial alcohol education system.

During the period of this report, the Bail Commission focused its efforts on the expansion of the Supervised Pretrial Release Program, including Correctional Center Re-interviewing, in response to the increase in prison overcrowding.

Increased Caseload—The number of defendants interviewed by the Bail Commission continued its steady increase over the biennium. From 1982, which was the first full year in which statutes establishing the current Bail Commission were effective, to 1988, there was a 72.4 percent increase in the number of interviews conducted. The most dramatic increase has been in the past two years, when there was a 52.2 percent increase in the number of interviews.

Expansion of Supervised Release—During the 1986–88 period, there was a significant expansion of the Supervised Release Pretrial Program. This program is designed to release selected defendants from pretrial detention under certain specified conditions. Examples of conditions

Bail Commission
Number of Interviews
1982–1988



Tamson H. Ross, Bail Commissioner at GA 20 in Norwalk, conducts an interview with a defendant prior to recommending bail to the court.

which may be ordered are treatment for substance abuse, monitoring by an electronic wristlet and curfew restrictions.

The Bail Commission interviews defendants and recommends to a judge whether or not conditional release should be ordered. If conditional release is ordered, the defendant is supervised by the Bail Commission in an effort to assure compliance with the court-ordered conditions of release. Any noncompliance is reported to the court and state's attorney.

Part-time pretrial workers have greatly facilitated the Bail Commission's ability to supervise effectively defendants who have been released on conditions set by the court. These workers monitor adherence to the conditions through phone calls or required meetings and make arrangements for treatment or other appropriate services.

Defendants who require more intensive supervision are referred to one of six private social service agencies that have entered into contracts with the Bail Commission. A staff member from a contracted agency is available in the Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Waterbury, New London, Norwich, New Britain, Enfield and Danielson GA locations.

During the biennium, 12,473 persons were granted supervised release, an increase of 119 percent from the previous biennial period.

Correctional Center Interviews—Effective January 1, 1986, a justice assistance grant was awarded to the Bail Commission to administer a fully integrated supervised release system at the correctional centers. Part-time case screeners re-

Zita A. Schmiedel, Administrative Clerk at GA 3 in Danbury, reviews the caseload in the DWI program with Chief Bail Commissioner Paul F. Brown (right) and Assistant Chief Bail Commissioner Thomas O'Rourke.

interview defendants who are being held in lieu of bond at correctional centers on D felony or misdemeanor charges. The purpose of the re-interview is to determine whether new information is available, or whether any circumstance has changed since the defendant's arraignment, making the defendant eligible for possible release. It may also be determined at this subsequent stage that a defendant is able to post a lower bond. All results of the re-interview are referred back to the appropriate bail commissioner who then makes a recommendation to the court. A contracted private social service agency may also be asked to supervise recommended conditions for eligible defendants. Initial results of this program have shown a significant effect on reducing the pretrial prison population. During this biennium, of the 6,010 defendants who were re-interviewed, 1,813 were released.

Pretrial Alcohol Education Program—This program is designed to educate first-time offenders of Section 14-227a, operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug, about alcoholism and drugs and the effects of such on the ability to drive. Since October 1, 1985, the Bail Commission has had the responsibility for making assessments and recommendations with respect to placement in the program, supervising the progress of a defendant admitted to the program and monitoring any necessary further treatment until a court has dismissed the case or ordered alternate disposition of the charges.

During this biennium 24,385 applications for eligibility into the Pretrial Alcohol Education Program were referred to the Bail Commission.

Family Division

The Family Division of the Superior Court, supervised by **Anthony J. Salius,** Director, provides a wide range of services to the court and public in both civil and criminal cases involving family and child-oriented problems.

The Family Division is comprised of three units:

- the Family Services Unit offers a variety of services for families entering the judicial system as a result of a divorce-related dispute or an arrest for a minor criminal offense. Examples of such services are mediation of custody and visitation disputes and family evaluations;

- the Support Enforcement Services Unit collects and enforces court-ordered child support. This unit is administered on a statewide basis and is part of the Connecticut and Federal Title IV-D Support Enforcement Program; and,

- the Juvenile Matters Unit provides support for the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters with regard to predispositional studies, probation supervision and detention services. The Judicial Department operates three Juvenile Detention Centers which provide secure and safe custody and care for children 24 hours per day, seven days a week while the children await court hearings, dispositions following a delinquency adjudication or final placement pursuant to a court order.

Each unit of the Family Division shares the common goal of assisting the court in resolving personal, social and financial problems of family members. The Family Division has taken innovative steps to achieve its goal and such steps have made Connecticut a nationally recognized leader in the development of court-based services to families. Programs such as pretrial settlement conferences in marital dissolution cases, mediation in marital, juvenile and criminal matters and family violence intervention were the first of their kind in the nation. During the biennial period, the Family Division was involved in several major activities, the most significant being the implementation of the Family Violence Prevention and Response Act.

Family Violence Prevention and Response Act—The Family Violence Prevention and Response Act, which became effective on October 1, 1986, greatly expanded the role of the Family Division in family violence cases by statutorily creating Family Violence Response and Intervention Units. These units, which are within the Family Services Unit, provide or arrange for services to defendants and victims involved in family violence arrests. During the first 12 months following the implementation of this act, there was a 92 percent increase in the number of referrals of family violence cases to the Family Violence Response and Intervention Units.

The Family Violence Response and Intervention Units, staffed by family relations counselors, coordinate the initial judicial response to family violence cases through the referral of victims to family violence victim advocates and assess the potential for future violence and the need, if any, for protective orders. In the first year of this program, the court issued approximately 19,000 protective orders to victims of family violence crimes and 8,231 victims accepted the services of victim advocates.

Family Relations Counselors, such as Sylvia Richard in Waterbury, are directly involved in the handling of domestic violence cases.

To respond effectively to the additional responsibilities set forth in the Family Violence Prevention and Response Act, the Family Services Unit developed a curriculum for a six-week Family Violence Pretrial Education Program for eligible defendants accused of a family violence crime. The Family Services Unit, which contracts with agencies in 12 communities to provide these services, coordinates and monitors referrals to the program.

In the first year, 1,751 defendants were referred to this program, 72 percent of whom completed it successfully. At the end of the biennium, 17 programs were offered in 12 communities. The demand for this program exceeded available classes and special funding was secured to increase the number and locations of the programs. In 1989, 22 programs will be offered at 14 locations throughout the state, including classes for Hispanic and female defendants, provided that sufficient funding is forthcoming.

The following major activities were undertaken by the Family Division during the biennial period.

Revised Custody/Visitation Evaluation Procedures—In an effort to render the custody/visitation evaluation process more meaningful and beneficial to parents, the Family Services Unit revised, field-tested and implemented new evaluation procedures. These procedures are designed to provide parents and their attorneys with the information and expert, professional opinion necessary to resolve child custody and visitation disputes. Initial statistics indicate that 82 percent of the cases evalu-

Anthony J. Salius (center), Director of the Family Division, is pictured with: (left to right) John M. Borys, Deputy Director for Juvenile Matters; Robert T. Tompkins, Deputy Director for Family Matters; Salvatore A. D'Amico, Assistant to the Director; and John T. Keegan, Deputy Director for Administrative Services and Support Enforcement.

ated in this manner were resolved without the need for final adjudication.

Increased Child Support Collections—The Support Enforcement Unit collected more than $57 million for the state treasury during the biennium. An additional $9 million in federal reimbursement funds were returned to the state, for a total of $66 million. The total cost to the Judicial Department during the biennium was $14 million, which means that $4.80 was returned to the state for each dollar spent by the department. In addition to the recovery of public assistance expenditures, $71 million was collected for individuals, most of whom were custodial parents who might otherwise require public assistance. The $128 million collected during the biennium represents a 16 percent increase over the previous two-year period.

During the biennium, the following actions improved the system for the collection of support payments:

• expansion of the state's authority to intercept tax refunds in non-AFDC cases. Obligors who are delinquent in support payments of not less than $500 may be certified to the IRS for possible offset of their IRS tax refund. The State of Connecticut, on behalf of custodial parents, certified 10,000 cases and realized more than $2 million from this accelerated collection program;

• implementation of a Family Support Magistrate Division in January, 1987, which hears most child support cases (See Superior Court);

• development of guidelines for court support orders. These guidelines assist the court in establishing support orders which reflect an obligor's financial ability and provide a petitioner with the greatest amount possible to meet his or her financial needs;

• increase in the use of wage garnishments. More than 50 percent of child support collections are derived from wage garnishments; and,

• development and implementation, in partnership with the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Administrative Services, of an automated child support enforcement system. As of July, 1987, the new automated system handles the processing of support payments and billing for AFDC cases. The conversion of the non-AFDC cases to an automated system is anticipated to be completed during the 1988–89 fiscal year, automating all child support payments.

Enhanced Services in Neglect Matters—Child abuse and neglect petitions increased 30 percent during the biennium. In response, court service officer positions were created and assigned to the five largest court locations to assist in the adjudication of these matters. These officers, using mediation techniques, conduct pretrial conferences to resolve disputes and identify appropriate dispositional alternatives such as the use of protective supervision. The program has been effective in reducing the number and length of court hearings.

Employees at the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center in New Haven assembled on the stairway of the new facility following its dedication in September, 1986.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Division, under the direction of **James O. Cavanaugh,** Executive Director, is composed of seven major units:

- the Human Resource Management Unit manages a department-wide personnel and labor relations system;

- the Facilities Unit represents the Judicial Department's interests in all phases of the planning, design, construction, renovation and maintenance of state-owned and leased facilities occupied by the department and coordinates and monitors various resources and services, such as telephones and utilities;

- the Financial Services Unit is responsible for the fiscal integrity of the Judicial Department, including the preparation and management of the budget;

- the Judicial Information Systems Unit develops and operates automated systems;

- the Internal Audit Unit, through its performance of financial reviews and the preparation of pertinent recommendations, assists court personnel in the effective discharge of their duties and responsibilities and assures compliance with both departmental and state policies and regulations;

- the Planning and Research Unit conducts studies, special projects and program evaluations; and,

- the Purchasing Unit oversees the procurement of commodities and services.

The overall goal of the Administrative Services Division is to provide a wide array of efficient and effective, centrally conducted, statewide services for the benefit of all divisions within the Judicial Department. Several specific objectives are: to procure goods and services in a timely and judicious manner; to maintain accurate financial records; to disburse funds methodically; to prepare efficiently the capital and annual operating budgets; to negotiate and administer equitable collective bargaining agreements; to operate the personnel system in a responsive manner, including formulating and implementing the Affirmative Action Plan; to manage effectively leased and state-owned facilities; to design, develop and operate the data processing and automated support systems in a proficient manner; and, to examine records and procedures to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

During the biennium, the following activities and programs were implemented, improved or completed under the auspices of the Administrative Services Division.

Division Restructuring— Significant changes in the structure of the Administrative Services Division were completed, allowing several units to meet their obligations and responsibilities better in serving the various divisions and units of the Judicial Department. These changes involved the creation of the Human Resource Management Unit by consolidating the personnel and labor relations functions, the improvement of purchasing services and the transfer of the Budget Unit and Inventory Management Unit into the Financial Services Unit.

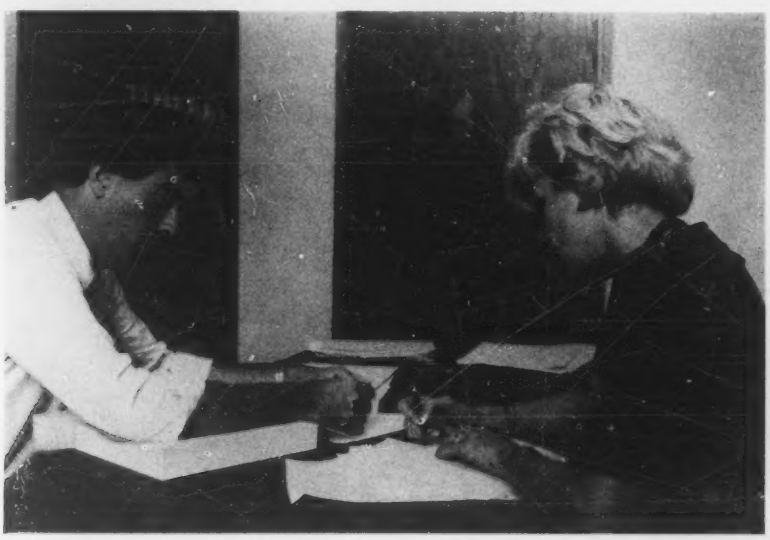
Compensation Study—A major study was undertaken to determine whether the department's employees who are excluded from collective bargaining were being compensated in a manner that was commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. Each position was evaluated in detail against a set of criteria designed to place each position within an organizational hierarchy. By comparing the various factors elicited from the study with similar positions in government and private industry, a new job classification plan was developed.

Objective Job Evaluation—A major cooperative effort was undertaken with the Connecticut Judicial Employees, Local 749, Council #4, AFSCME, AFL-CIO to evaluate the "comparable worth" of positions within the bargaining unit. In determining the proper relative compensation levels of different positions, various criteria were established which eliminated the possibility of gender bias influencing the results. A new compensation plan was developed based on this procedure.

Affirmative Action—Between the previous biennial report and September 30, 1987, minority representation among Judicial Department employees increased from 12.3 percent to 14.7 percent of the total work force, an increase of 19.5 percent. The department has continued its commitment to the employment of a work force that is representative of Connecticut's population. The recent introduction of an automated data system in the Affirmative Action section will soon permit the affirmative action officer to review and establish goals which are more timely and accurate for each division and office within the Judicial Department.

Maintenance of Court Facilities—With the completion of the transfer of responsibility for the maintenance of court facilities, the Judicial Department maintains more than 1.5 million square feet of state-owned and leased space throughout the state.

James O. Cavanaugh (right), Executive Director of Administrative Services, meets with Cortez White (left), Director of Purchasing and Bruce T. Bockstael, Director of Facilities, to review their respective operations.



Robert D. Coffey, Director of Human Resource Management, reviews the Judicial Department's Affirmative Action Plan with Personnel Manager Anita I. Barz.

New Facilities—The extensive facilities program that has been characteristic of the 1980's continued during the biennium as many projects were initiated, progressed toward completion, or were completed. These included:

- the completion in May, 1988 of the renovation and major addition to the Superior Court in Milford, resulting in a modern JD facility with four courtrooms, a hearing room and related offices;
- the near completion of a $1.5 million project for safety and security improvements and renovations to the clerk's office at GA 2 in Bridgeport;
- the dedication of a $23 million Hartford Criminal Court Complex in September, 1986;
- the creation of a new Superior Court for Juvenile Matters in Plainville, combining the operations formerly housed in leased facilities in New Britain and Bristol;
- the planning of, and negotiating for, a single, new lease/purchase GA 18 facility in Torrington which will replace the two leased court facilities in Torrington and Winsted;
- the dedication in September, 1986 of a new Juvenile Court and Detention Center in New Haven;
- the initiation of negotiations to replace the GA 8 facility in West Haven with a modern, lease/purchase facility;
- the construction by the City of Meriden of a new facility to serve as both the JD court location and GA 7. Upon completion of this project in 1989, five courtrooms and related office space will be available on a 20-year lease/purchase agreement;
- the repair and restoration of the historic, 200-year-old JD court facility in New London;
- the planning for the purchase of the GA 1 facility in Stamford. This marks the first step in a major expansion of court facilities in the Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District;
- the purchase of the GA 20 facility in Norwalk in the spring of 1988; and,
- the planning of, and negotiating for, the construction of a new GA 11 court facility in the City of Willimantic.

Shortage of Space—A disturbing trend emerged during the biennium with respect to facilities. Whether attributable to expanded services, new programs, or the growing need for space on the part of municipalities, the department has had difficulty finding available space to lease. The towns of West Haven, Willimantic, Winsted and Torrington have requested that court operations be moved from buildings owned by these municipalities and leased to the department.

Due to the complexity of state leasing procedures and the number of new leases required, the department devoted an inordinate and unexpected amount of time to leasing matters.

Computerization—The department continued to improve its ability to meet its responsibilities through the automation of procedures and the expansion of technology as follows:

- completion of the implementation of the criminal/motor vehicle system in the geographical area court locations;
- development and implementation of two major systems to operate the one day/one trial jury system and the Centralized Infractions Bureau; and,
- installation of automated cash registers to enhance auditing control over the collection of money in the courts. As of June 30, 1988, cash registers were purchased for 17 GA and five JD court locations. The program will be completed in fiscal year 1989–90.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE
JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1988

Expenditures	Fiscal Year 1986-87	Fiscal Year 1987-88
Personal Services	$61,963,709	$71,476,993
Other Expenses	21,577,615	22,942,090
Equipment	1,608,996	1,077,935
Other Current Expenses	25,000	50,000
Federal/Other Funds	217,068	367,944
Total Expenditures	$85,392,388	$95,914,962
General Fund Revenue		
Avails of Court	$25,184,408	$29,999,954
Sales of Publications	531,760	548,863
Other Receipts/Non-Revenue Collections	636,042	592,867
Total General Fund Revenue	$26,352,210	$31,141,684
Special Transportation Fund Revenue		
Avails of Court	$24,435,322	$28,358,891

Prepared from unaudited departmental records.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (No. 9001)

SUMMARY - CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REQUESTS

1989-1994

Priority	Status*	Project Number and/or Description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Total Authorized Funds	FIVE-YEAR SCHEDULE OF NET FUND REQUIREMENTS				
					Net Funds Required 89-90	Net Funds Required 90-91	Net Funds Required 91-92	Net Funds Required 92-93	Net Funds Required 93-94
1	1	(BI-JD-82) Superior Court Complex, Stamford	$ 39,789,000	$ 6,606,000	--	$33,177,000	--	--	--
2	1	BI-JD-85, Renovations & Parking, 75 Elm Street Hartford	7,941,000	5,900,000	$ 100,000	1,941,000	--	--	--
3	1	Superior Court Complex Rockville (Tolland)	5,370,000	4,370,000	1,000,000	--	--	--	--
4	1	Renovations & Parking: J.A. #2 Courthouse, Bridgeport	5,274,000	500,000	4,774,000	--	--	--	--
5	1	Renovations, Additions & Parking, J.D. & G.A. #4 Courthouse, Waterbury	7,434,600	1,625,000	--	5,809,600	--	--	--
6	1	Renovations & Parking J.A. #5 Courthouse, New Haven	14,125,000	1,775,000	5,350,000	7,000,000	--	--	--
7	1	General Repairs & Alterations, Courthouses Statewide	4,250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	--	--	--
8	1	Superior Court Complex, Middletown	14,350,000	350,000	--	14,000,000	--	--	--
9	2	Provisions for Code Compliance	2,345,000	900,000	445,000	445,000	$ 555,000	$ 445,000	--

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (No. 9001)

SUMMARY - CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REQUESTS

1989-1994

Priority	Status*	Project Number and Description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Total Authorized Funds	5-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM: Net Funds Required 89-90	Net Funds Required 90-91	Net Funds Required 91-92	Net Funds Required 92-93	Net Funds Required 93-94
		[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,622,000
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	275,000
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	180,000
		TOTALS	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$14,454,400	$2,077,000

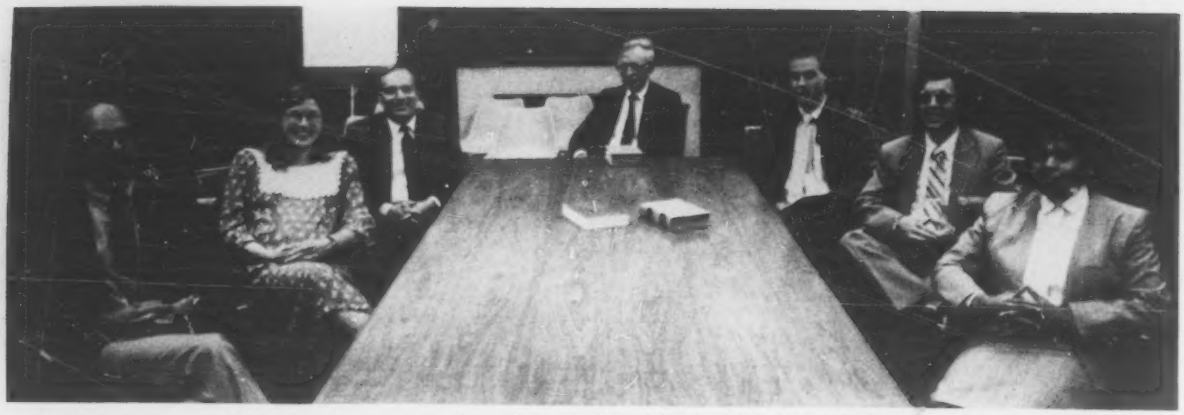
*Status Codes: A = Previously authorized (uncompleted).

B = Previously authorized for which additional authorization(s) are requested.

C = New project requests.

X = Expiration of authorization.

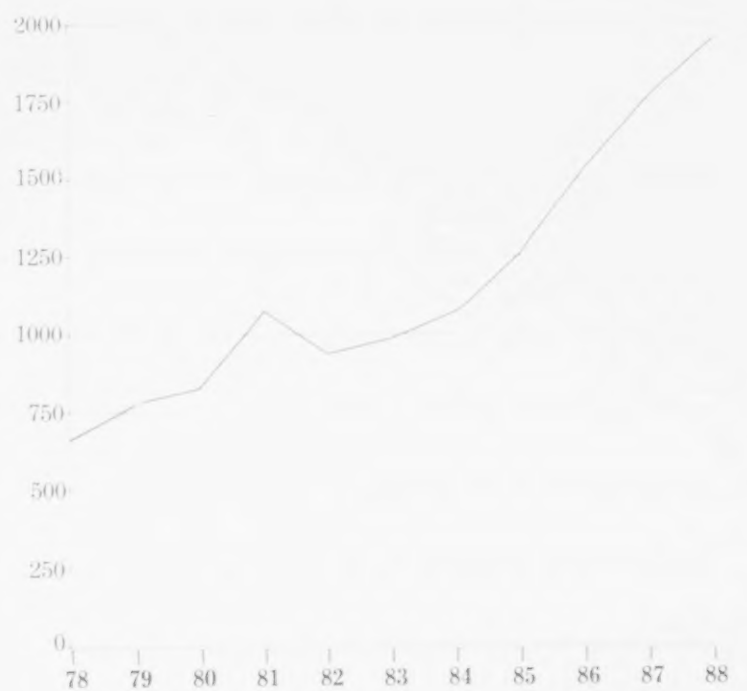
Legal Services



Joseph J. Keefe (center), Executive Secretary, is pictured with: (left to right) Daniel B. Horwitch, State Bar Counsel; Holly T. Sellers, Counsel-Legal Services; Carl E. Testo, Director of Legal Services; R. David Stamm, Administrative Director for the State Bar Examining Committee; Martin R. Libbin, Counsel-Legal Services; and Darlene Reynolds, Judicial Evaluation Administrator. Absent when the photo was taken were Eileen P. Burlison, Director of Legal Research; Michael Piela, Forms Manager; and Anthony B. Fisser, Director of Continuing Education.

The Legal Services Division, under the direction of **Joseph J. Keefe,** Executive Secretary, is involved with resolving legal issues that arise in connection with the administration of the Judicial Department by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator. It is responsible for such matters as the negotiation of contracts for goods and services; representation of the department before administrative boards such as the Freedom of Information Commission; participation in the handling of claims and lawsuits in which the Judicial Department is a party; and, rendition of legal advice concerning administrative actions that the department is considering in order to comply with the provisions of federal and state law. The division also prepares legal research memoranda and otherwise acts as house counsel in connection with duties and projects undertaken by committees of judges, such as the Rules Committee of the Superior Court and the Wiretap Panel.

Bar Exam Applicants
by Calendar Year
(February, July Exams Combined)
1978-1988



The following activities fall within the Legal Services Division:

- the attorney grievance system is the process by which com-

plaints alleging misconduct by attorneys are investigated and determined;

• the bar admissions process is concerned with the screening and testing of applicants seeking to practice law in Connecticut;

• the forms management operation is concerned with the preparation and updating of forms used throughout the Judicial Department, such as the complaint form used in small claims, wage garnishment form and the infraction ticket and schedule;

• the Commission on Official Legal Publications (C.O.L.P.) is the in-house printer for the Judicial Department. C.O.L.P. publishes, inter alia, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court and prints, stocks and distributes almost all of the forms prepared through the forms management operation;

• the judicial performance evaluations operation is concerned with the evaluation of a judge's performance and implementation of programs designed to help judges in the performance of their judicial duties; and,

• the Legal Research Unit is devoted to providing legal research to trial judges of the Superior Court. This is accomplished by assigning, through a central office, law clerks throughout the state.

The Legal Services Division was directly involved in the following activities during the biennium.

Attorney Grievance Process—The beginning of the biennial period coincided with the implementation of new grievance procedures adopted by the judges of the Superior Court and the passage of complementary legislation by the General Assembly. The new procedures represented a radical departure from the previous system, reflecting a recognition of the benefits of providing centralization of the final review of complaints filed against attorneys and greater public access to the proceedings and to the record of the grievance process.

The changes increased public accountability in that hearings conducted by the Statewide Grievance Committee are open to the public and the public has increased access to information regarding the filing of complaints.

The adoption of the new grievance procedures substantially augmented the workload of the Statewide Grievance Committee. The committee reviewed an average of 800 complaints during each year of the biennium.

The substantial increase in the workload of the Statewide Grievance Committee has created a hardship for some of the committee's members, all of whom serve without compensation. To lessen the burden, the General Assembly acted favorably on a bill submitted by the Judicial Department increasing the size of the Statewide Grievance Committee from 12 to 15 members. Additionally, the department increased the staff of the Statewide Grievance Committee, adding one full-time attorney, one part-time office clerk and a permanent, part-time investigator.

The changes in the grievance procedures have been beneficial to both the bar and the public. Increased publicity has advanced public awareness of the availability of the complaint process while at the same time educating the bar with respect to its ethical responsibilities.

Applications for Admission to the Bar—The number of applications for admission to the bar has increased consistently over the past decade. Between calendar years 1986 and 1988 alone, the number rose from 1,580 to 1,961, an increase of 24.1 percent. The number of applicants in 1988 was nearly double the number six years ago.

Also, important changes have been made in the character and fitness investigation procedure for applicants seeking admission to the bar. This revised process best allocates limited resources to those cases which present the most significant problems and assists in producing uniform decisions in these matters.

Forms Management—The Forms Management Unit developed and implemented an inventory system to aid in the control of the forms printing process. The use of this system has allowed the Judicial Department to maintain the proper inventory levels of forms to meet the needs of the court system.

Bar applicants prepare to take the Connecticut bar exam in New Haven.

External Affairs

The External Affairs Unit, under the supervision of **Faith A. Mandell,** Director, was created in 1987 by consolidating the communications office and the legislative liaison function. This consolidation recognized the common objectives of the two activities in furnishing information to interested parties outside of the department. The merger established a more comprehensive and coordinated structure for facilitating productive relationships between the department and other branches of government, the legal community and the public.

The unit is responsible for a variety of legislative, educational and informational activities which are designed to inform and educate the public and private sectors about the mission, activities and goals of the Judicial Department. These activities include preparing such publications as **Connecticut's Courts** and **AIDS and the Courts** and drafting legislative proposals for submission to the General Assembly for their consideration and support.

The creation of the External Affairs Unit represents the department's recognition that judicial independence does not require judicial isolation from the myriad of public policy concerns that impact the capacity of the Judicial Department to perform its own mission. On the contrary, the department needs to interact with both the legal and nonlegal community, on a regular basis, whether to act as a source of information about judicial functions or as a catalyst for the development of relevant policy initiatives.

Accordingly, in June, 1988, the Office of the Chief Court Administrator and the Office of Policy and Management co-hosted a conference bringing together the key participants in the criminal justice process including, but not limited to, judges, state's attorneys, public defenders and police officials in an effort to discuss the prison overcrowding problem and to explore ways to alleviate this situation.

Faith A. Mandell, Director of External Affairs, discusses the legislative process with the Hon. William F. Hickey, Jr. (left) and the Hon. Bruce W. Thompson.

Political scientists have recently noted that judicial responsibility for various parts of the criminal justice system may best be exercised through these kinds of cooperative undertakings between all the key players in the development of correctional policy.

The External Affairs Unit will continue to work with the executive and legislative branches, the legal community and the public to further the cooperative relationships that foster understanding, confidence and trust in the judicial system.

Continuing Education

The Judicial Department's educational programs are conducted under the supervision of the **Honorable Francis X. Hennessy,** Deputy Chief Court Administrator. The daily operations of the on-going educational and training activities for judges and staff and the preparation of various training publications are the responsibilities of **Anthony B. Fisser,** Director of the Continuing Education Unit.

In 1986, the Judicial Department focused its attention on its continuing education program and developed the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education. The purposes of the center are to identify educational needs, to establish priorities and to develop appropriate responses to those needs. The center is responsible for the production of educational materials, the Connecticut Judges Institute, a comprehensive orientation program for new judges and other educational programs.

Connecticut's orientation program for new judges was chosen by the National Association of State Judicial Educators and the National Center for State Courts as a model for other states at annual conferences on prebench orientation, exemplifying the success of the program. All new trial court judges in Connecticut are required to complete the orientation program, which consists of three segments: prebench, mentoring and continuing education.

The prebench segment consists of a two-and-one-half week training program which prepares judges for their first assignment, encourages confidence in their undertaking, teaches new materials and builds upon existing knowledge. The judges attend structured lectures, observe court proceedings, complete extensive homework assignments, attend mini-seminars with experienced judges and meet with support agencies.

A six-month mentoring period is the second segment of the judicial orientation program. Each new judge is assigned a mentor at the site of his or her first assignment. The mentor's responsibility is to guide the new judge's personal and professional development. This is accomplished through frequent consultation on law and procedure and evaluation of courtroom performance.

The third segment of the orientation program includes follow-up seminars designed specifically for new judges on such topics as jury instructions, principles of caseflow management and reviewing search and arrest warrants.

The orientation program for new judges has been an indispensable asset during this biennial period because 20 new judges, or 17.9 percent of the trial bench, have joined the Judicial Department.

During the biennial period, the Judicial Department also expanded its continuing education program for judges through regular programs and the Connecticut Judges Institute. The many seminars and workshops deal with such topics as evidence, children as witnesses and substance abuse.

Additional educational programs are designed and offered to all judges, irrespective of experience, as part of the annual Connecticut Judges Institute. The institute is a three-day educational program at which the judges attend various courses to develop their judicial skills.

Anthony B. Fisser, Director of Continuing Education, conducts one of the orientation seminars for new judges.

Judicial Department employees view a videotape presentation on AIDS at one of the seminars conducted by the department. More than 2,000 employees attended the special educational programs which were conducted statewide.

A variety of educational programs were offered for employees of the Judicial Department during the biennial period.

Employee Orientation—The employee orientation program is a mandatory program for new employees that provides information on personnel benefits and policies, assists new employees in adapting to their work environment, explains the complex role of the Judicial Department and promotes an appreciation of the importance of public service.

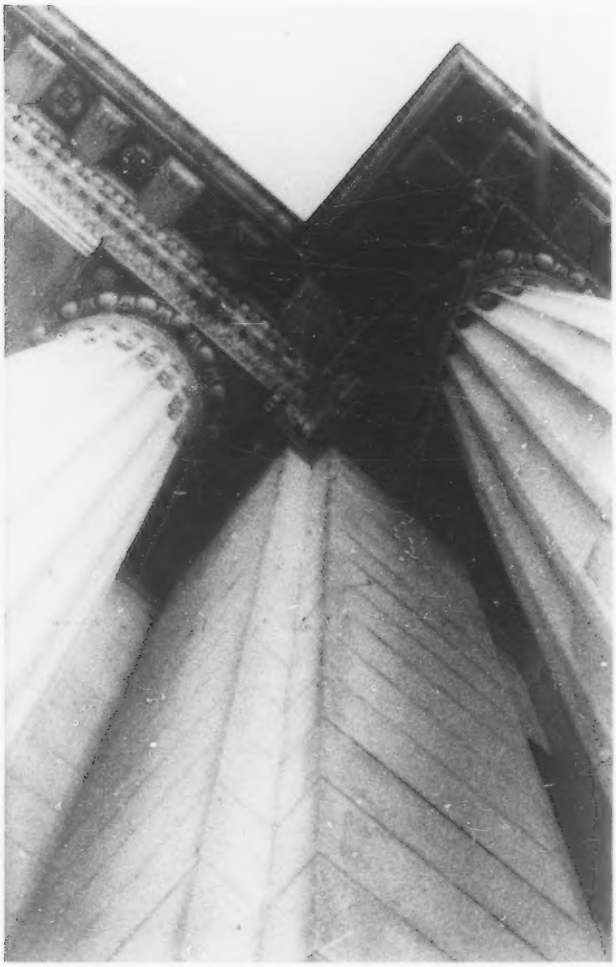
Behavioral Interviewing—A program on enhancing client interviewing skills was attended by Adult Probation Officers, Bail Commissioners, Family Relations Counselors and Juvenile Probation Officers. Participants learned to plan and set objectives for interviews, choose questioning techniques, respond to the communications barriers of reluctant interviewees and identify high-risk clients for referrals to outside agencies.

Courtroom Presentation Skills—This one-day, skills-oriented workshop is designed for bail commissioners, probation officers, family relations counselors and other staff members whose responsibilities require oral presentations in courtroom settings to help them become more effective in delivering such presentations. Participants are videotaped and critiqued by their peers and the instructor.

"Focus on You"—This new educational series was designed for administrative and office personnel who provide critical support services to all office and court locations throughout the department. One session, entitled "Improving Communications," examined such topics as public service and professionalism, blocks to communication, handling difficult clients, listening, and resolving issues with others. Another session on "Managing Yourself" concentrated on developing individual organizational skills and time management.

AIDS Education—As part of the promulgation of new department policies regarding AIDS and because of the critical nature of the AIDS epidemic for court staff on both the personal and professional levels, the Judicial Department adopted a department-wide approach to AIDS education. This comprehensive program included the addition of a segment on AIDS to the orientation program for new employees and a special seminar on AIDS and its effect on cleanup procedures for all maintenance personnel.

PROBATE COURT



"The most important [judicial qualities are]: quality and competence and temperament and character and diligence."

Potter Stewart
***Washington Post*, June 20, 1981**

Probate Judge Glenn E. Knierim, Probate Court Administrator, who directed the administrative operations of the probate court system in Connecticut for 15 years, announced his retirement from that position, effective in January, 1988.

The Probate Court Administrator is appointed by the Chief Justice from among the judges of the several courts of probate. Accordingly, the following description is restricted to administrative matters. A complete narrative of probate court operations is contained in the annual report of the Probate Court Administrator.

Connecticut has 132 probate courts which serve the citizens of the state in matters regarding decedents' estates, guardianship and temporary custody of children, conservatorships, commitment of mentally ill children and adults, termination of parental rights and adoptions, and guardianship, placement and sterilization of the mentally retarded. Probate courts also have the authority to grant changes of names.

Each probate district consists of one or more towns as specified by statute. Probate judges are elected to four year terms by the voters within the district. The probate courts operate on a fee basis.

The administrative operation of the probate courts is the responsibility of **Judge Glenn E. Knierim,** Probate Court Administrator. The administrator and his staff provide various services to the courts of probate. They establish uniform administrative procedures, review auditing and accounting procedures of the courts and ensure continuing education for judges, clerks and other court personnel.

Following are the highlights of the administrative operations of the Probate Court system during the 1986-1988 biennium.

Computerization—The Probate Court Case Management System was developed to computerize the processing of decedents' estates, guardianships, conservatorships and trusts and to transmit statistical data electronically to the Probate Court Administrator's Office. Although the initial phase of computer installation in 25 courts was completed in March, 1988, training will continue in these courts until all phases of the computer program are in use.

Automation of the next group of courts will occur after the completion of program modifications.

Continuing Probate Judicial Education—In June, 1987, the Connecticut Probate Assembly adopted continuing judicial education requirements. These standards, which became effective January 1, 1988, establish a minimum requirement of 15 hours of judicial education per year and provide a definition of an "educational hour." In January, each judge must submit a minimum standards report to the Office of the Probate Court Administrator.

Educational programs were conducted for judges and court personnel in 1986 and 1987 on such issues as the code of probate judicial conduct, the role of the probate judge in real estate matters and alcohol and mental health considerations in petitions for conservatorships. The Probate Court Administrator's Office also sponsors courses for judges and court

personnel through the University of Connecticut's School of Law and School of Medicine. A course entitled "Current Legal/Medical Issues for Judges of Probate" was presented in May, 1988.

Administrative Assistance Provided to the Courts—One of the major responsibilities of the Probate Court Administrator's Office is to assist the probate judges in researching matters pending before their courts. Administrative opinions written by probate administration staff are on file at the Office of the Probate Court Administrator and are available to all Connecticut probate judges. A total of 28 formal written opinions were issued in 1986 and 1987 on topics such as the sale of real estate in conservatorship matters, apportionment of trustee fees, attorneys' fees in probate appeals and holographic wills.

Three important administrative functions performed by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator are the design, revision and management of probate court forms, the publication of the "Connecticut Probate Practice Book" and the publication of the "Probate Clerk's Manual." The forms are drafted under the advisement of the Procedures Review Committee of the Connecticut Probate Assembly. "The Connecticut Probate Practice Book," now in its second edition, details probate practice and procedure. A complete revision is due for release in 1988. "The Probate Clerk's Manual," which was completely revised in 1987, outlines the procedures to be followed in handling probate matters.

Other administrative functions of the Office of the Probate Court Administrator include annual financial audits of the probate courts, biennial court visits and publication of a quarterly newsletter.

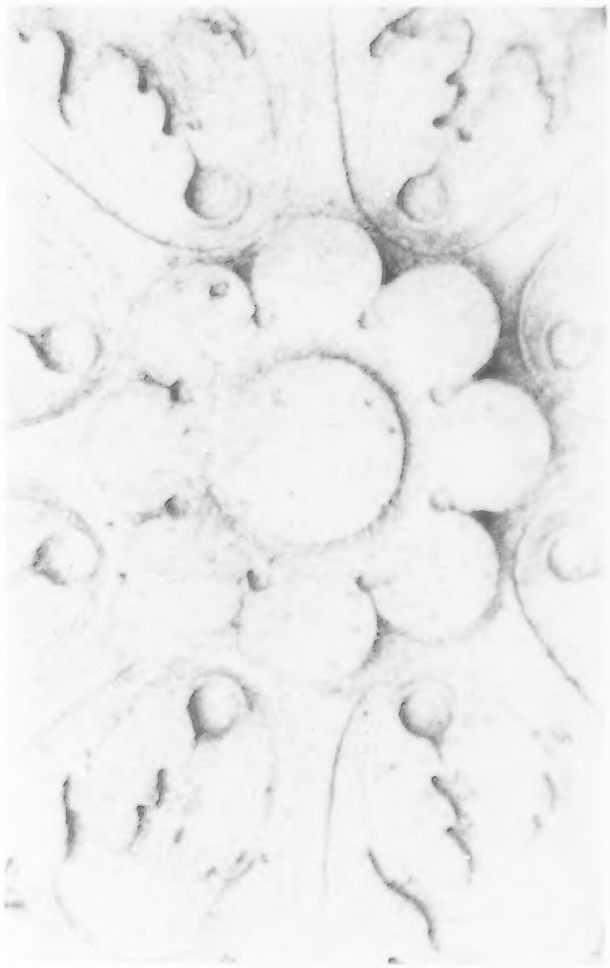
Legislation—Pursuant to the provisions of C.G.S. § 45-4e, the Probate Court Administrator is authorized to make recommendations to the General Assembly for legislative changes to improve the administration of the courts of probate.

A major piece of legislation in 1987 was P.A. 87-384, An Act Concerning Claims Against Solvent and Insolvent Estates and Liabilities of Beneficiaries to Creditors and Others. This act substantially changes existing procedures and establishes new procedures for notifying creditors of a deceased person that the estate is being settled, making claims against and thereafter suing the solvent or insolvent estate, and apportioning liability to creditors when the estate assets have been distributed.

Social Services Coordinator—A Social Services Coordinator was hired to work in the Probate Court Administrator's office in late 1986 to assist in expediting investigations by the Department of Children and Youth Services, to provide information to citizens, attorneys and agency representatives on the identified adoption statute and the DCYS regulations which interpret this statute, to work with towns and private organizations to provide volunteer conservators for the elderly and to assist in Probate Administration training programs addressing social service matters. Public Act 87-555, which establishes a registry for adult adoptees and birth parents, has generated many inquiries requiring the coordinator's attention.

While the nature of the matters handled by the probate courts has become more complex, the courts strive to maintain the same values that have always made the system unique: a personal touch, a willingness to help and compassion in serving the people of Connecticut.

COMMITTEES AND TASK FORCES

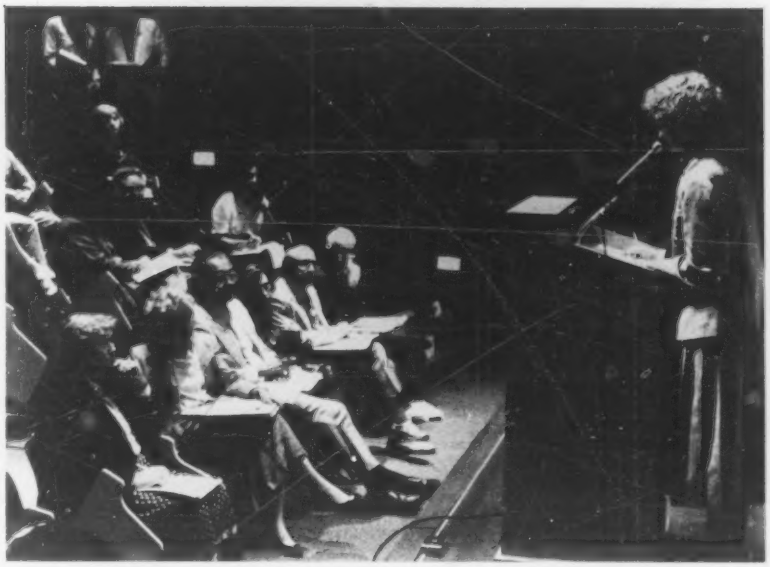


"I believe we owe it to ourselves to focus on ethics because we are and must be a profession that not only is learned in the law but also inspires trust and confidence."

Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters

Members of the judiciary, representatives of other branches of government and the public sector, academia and members of the bar serve upon various committees, commissions and task forces dedicated to improving the performance of Connecticut's judicial system. Many committees and task forces are created solely to examine specific issues. Other committees, called "standing" committees, operate on a continuous basis and assist the courts in the development and implementation of policies, procedures and programs.

More than 50 committees, commissions and task forces were in operation during the 1986–88 biennium. Seventeen of those are briefly described herein.[3]



Members of the Task Force on Gender, Justice and the Courts (seated, front row) listen to testimony at one of the public hearings held in the state.

Commission on Legal Ethics

An eleven-member commission was appointed in June of 1988 to conduct a comprehensive study of the adequacy of the rules, procedures, statutes and policies governing legal ethics in Connecticut. Upon completion of its work, the committee will file a report with the Chief Justice that will recommend proposals which will be forwarded to the Rules Committee of the Superior Court, the legislature and the Connecticut Bar Association.

The members of the Commission on Legal Ethics are:

The Honorable T. Clark Hull
Chairman
Justice of the Supreme Court

Raymond W. Beckwith, Esq.
Marsh, Day & Calhoun
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

The Honorable Harry Hammer
Judge of the Superior Court

Gerald A. Lamb
Former State Treasurer

Lawrence M. Liebman, Esq.
President, Connecticut Bar Association

Senator James H. Maloney

A. Searle Pinney, Esq.
Chairman, Statewide Grievance Committee

Representative Mae S. Schmidle

Sue Ann Shay, Esq.
Neighborhood Legal Services

Stephen I. Traub, Esq.
Lynch, Traub, Keefe & Errante
Past President, Connecticut Trial Lawyers Association

Marlene Wenograd
Connecticut League of Women Voters

[3] The judicial members of the committees, commissions and task forces are listed with the office they held as of June 30, 1988 and may not reflect offices held at the time of appointment. The affiliations of other members listed may not reflect current associations. The listings include the names of all members who served during the biennium.

Commission on Official Legal Publications

Pursuant to Section 51-216a of the General Statutes, the Commission on Official Legal Publications acquires, publishes and distributes official legal publications including the **Connecticut Reports**, the **Connecticut Law Journal** and the **Connecticut Practice Book**.

The commission further supervises the publication of other materials including over 950 forms, the regulations of Connecticut state agencies, the Judicial Department's newsletter **Spotlight on the Courts**, the **Judicial Directory** and the **Biennial Report of the Connecticut Judicial Department**.

Pursuant to statute, the members of the commission are:

- the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who is chairperson, ex officio;
- a judge or former judge of the supreme court and a state referee, both appointed by the chief justice;
- the executive secretary of the department;
- the reporter of judicial decisions; and,
- one other employee of the department appointed by the chief justice.
- the chief court administrator, ex officio;

The individuals serving on the Commission on Official Legal Publications are:

The Honorable Ellen A. Peters
Chairperson (Ex Officio)
Chief Justice
Supreme Court

The Honorable Aaron Ment
(Ex Officio)
Chief Court Administrator

The Honorable David M. Shea
Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable John P. Cotter
State Trial Referee

Joseph J. Keefe, Esq.
Executive Secretary

Emily J. Lebovitz, Esq.
Reporter of Judicial Decisions

James O. Cavanaugh
Executive Director of Administrative Services

Committee on Concerns of State Referees and Senior Judges

An ad hoc committee of state trial referees and senior judges was established during the biennium to evaluate the status and concerns of senior judges and state referees, including the process by which state referees are appointed annually as state trial referees.

As a direct result of the work of this committee, a procedure was established to assist the Chief Justice in her responsibility to designate annually, from among the constitutional state referees, state trial referees. The procedure required the following information:

- a request from the state referee to be appointed as a state trial referee for the year commencing July 1st;
- a request from the state referee as to the preferred areas of work; and,
- a recommendation from the administrative judge of the judicial district to which the state referee has been assigned that said referee be designated as a state trial referee.

The committee also proposed the creation and enforcement of attendance records for all state trial referees and senior judges. Since April of 1987, attendance records are maintained in the office of the administrative judge of the judicial district in which the state trial referee or senior judge is assigned.

The committee also addressed areas affecting the welfare and efficiency of retired judges.

The following individuals serve on the committee:

The Honorable Alva P. Loiselle
Chairman
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Milton H. Belinkie
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Robert L. Levister
Senior Judge

The Honorable Francis J. O'Brien
Senior Judge

The Honorable Maurice J. Sponzo
State Trial Referee

Committee on Trial Court Opinions

This screening committee on trial court opinions was appointed by the Chief Justice in May of 1988 to determine, based upon established criteria, which Superior Court decisions should be published in the **Connecticut Law Journal** and the **Connecticut Supplement**.

Selections of trial court opinions are made by panels of the committee which receive recommendations from trial court judges, attorneys and law clerks. Opinions of cases on appeal are not considered until the appeal is withdrawn or terminated without an appellate court having written on the substance of the opinion.

Members of the Committee on Trial Court Opinions include:

The Honorable Robert Satter
Chairman
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Lester H. Aaronson
State Trial Referee

The Honorable John D. Brennan
State Trial Referee

The Honorable John P. Cotter
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Joseph F. Dannehy
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Charles S. House
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Irving Levine
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Alva P. Loiselle
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Herbert S. MacDonald
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Leo Parskey
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Jay E. Rubinow
State Trial Referee

Connecticut Task Force on Gender, Justice and the Courts

The Connecticut Task Force on Gender, Justice and the Courts was created in September of 1987 to examine gender bias in Connecticut's justice system. The task force is studying the existence of gender bias in:

- the courthouse environment, including the attitudes of judges and staff toward attorneys, witnesses, litigants and jurors;
- court administration, including department policies and employment opportunities;
- the judicial decision-making process;
- the differential treatment of men and women in the areas of custody and visitation, support awards and enforcement, dissolution proceedings and alimony; and,
- domestic violence.

The following subcommittees have been formed to aid the committee in its work: Gender and Economics, Women in the Courts, Gender and Violence, Court Administration, Public Hearings, Women Attorney Information Sessions and Questionnaires.

Since its creation, the task force has held four full committee meetings, numerous subcommittee meetings and has conducted informational sessions with the New Haven Womens' Bar and the Fairfield County Womens' Bar.

The following individuals serve on the task force:

The Honorable Antoinette L. Dupont, Co-Chair
Chief Judge
Appellate Court

The Honorable Francis X. Hennessy
Co-Chair
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Elaine S. Amendola, Esq.
Zeldes, Needle & Cooper

Paul Amenta, Sr.
American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees

Otha N. Brown, Jr.
Former State Legislator

Dean Guido Calabresi
Yale Law School

The Honorable Hugh C. Curran
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable John N. Dempsey
Former Governor

State Representative Patricia Dillon

Professor Myra M. Ferree
Department of Sociology
University of Connecticut

Maggie Ford
American Association of University Women

The Honorable Frederick A. Freedman
Chief Administrative Judge
Family Division

Jane Garbacz
President, Connecticut League of Women Voters

The Honorable Glenn E. Knierim
Probate Court Administrator

Lawrence M. Liebman, Esq.
President, Connecticut Bar Association

Kathleen McGrory
President, Hartford College for Women

Reid MacCluggage
Editor and Publisher
The New London Day

Senator Margaret Morton

Susan M. Omehan, Esq.
Planning Analyst
Comprehensive Planning Division
Office of Policy & Management

Clarine Nardi Riddle, Esq.
Deputy Attorney General

Geraldine Roberts
Chairperson
Permanent Commission on the Status of Women

The Honorable Wendy W. Susco
Judge of the Superior Court

Lydia Velez
Centro De La Comunidad

Elga R. Wasserman, Esq.

William J. Whalean
Executive Director
Connecticut Catholic Conference

The Honorable Thomas G. West
Judge of the Superior Court

Criminal Sanctions Task Force

The Criminal Sanctions Task Force was created during this biennium to propose a variety of sentencing alternatives, including maximizing the use of available correctional facilities and providing options other than incarceration, which judges could consider when sentencing persons convicted of crimes in Connecticut.

Under the leadership of **Judge James F. Bingham**, the task force issued its report in January of 1987. The following were among the task force's recommendations:

- the enactment of legislation allowing a judge to sentence an individual directly to an intermediate sanction program;
- the establishment of a position within the Office of Adult Probation responsible for developing a plan for the implementation of a coordinated community service and work program and recommending expanded programs;
- the expansion of the network of treatment resources for offenders and their families;
- the development of educational programs for judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys;
- the expansion of alternative sentence planning and advocacy services; and,
- the continued use of presentence reports and victim impact statements before sentencing.

The following individuals served on the Criminal Sanctions Task Force:

The Honorable James F. Bingham
Chairman
Judge of the Superior Court

Lawrence R. Albert, Ed.D.
Deputy Commissioner, Field Services
Department of Correction

The Honorable David M. Borden
Judge of the Appellate Court

Richard R. Brown, Esq.
Brown, Paindiris & Zarella
Attorneys at Law

Terry S. Capshaw
Director, Office of Adult Probation

William B. Carbone
Under Secretary
Justice Planning Division
Office of Policy & Management

The Honorable Thomas Corrigan
Judge of the Superior Court

Francis M. Drolet, Esq.
Chairman, Commission on Victim Services

Daniel J. Good
Professor (Adjunct) of Law & Public Administration
Yale Law School

Ross B. Gurney, Esq.
Deputy Attorney
Assistant Medical Examiner

The Honorable William L. Hadden, Jr.
Administrative Judge
New Haven Judicial District

John J. Kelly, Esq.
Chief State's Attorney
Division of Criminal Justice

The Honorable Michael A. Maiocco
Administrative Judge
Tolland and Windham Judicial Districts

Alison C. Mitchell
Executive Director
YWCA of Greater Bridgeport

Susan M. Omehan, Esq.
Planning Analyst
Comprehensive Planning Division
Office of Policy & Management

The Honorable William M. Shaughnessy, Jr.
Judge of the Superior Court

Joseph M. Shortall, Esq.
Chief Public Defender
Division of Public Defender Services

Jonathan F. Silbert, Esq.
Garrison, Kain, Silbert & Arterton
Attorneys at Law

Bernard H. Smith
Chief of Police
Hartford Police Department

Patricia Wilson Foley, Esq.
Director
Child Welfare Legislative and Human Services Program Planning
Saint Joseph College

Desk Book Committee

The Desk Book Committee is charged with the production and revision of legal materials used by judges in the courtroom and in chambers.

During this biennium, the committee produced two major reference publications, the **Civil Desk Book** and the **Criminal Desk Book**, which are useful and informative research tools for the judges of the Superior Court.

The **Civil Desk Book** provides trial judges with an introductory and current research guide to the general principles governing selected procedural and substantive areas of law. Among its seventeen chapters are: Pretrial Motions; Interpleader and Joinder; Civil Discovery and Depositions; Fair Trial and Free Press; Conduct of the Civil Trial: The Trial Judge, Counsel and the Jury; Zoning; and, Habeas Corpus.

The **Criminal Desk Book** provides trial judges with an in-depth research analysis of various issues that arise in criminal proceedings in Connecticut. This guide emphasizes the procedural aspects of the criminal judicial process. Among its 21 chapters are: Criminal Jurisdiction and Venue; Bail; Criminal Discovery and Depositions; Competency to Stand Trial; Conduct of the Criminal Trial; Criminal Verdicts and Judgments; and, Pretrial, Trial and Posttrial Criminal Motions.

The committee also produced bench manuals during the biennium to aid judges in pretrial and trial proceedings. These manuals consist of the **Judges Criminal Manual**, the **Judges Civil Manual**, the **Judges Family Manual** and the **Judges Traffic Manual**.

Members of the committee include:

The Honorable Barry R. Schaller
Chairman
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Arthur L. Spada
Vice Chairman
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Jerrold H. Barnett
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Thomas H. Corrigan
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Alfred V. Covello
Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable Donald T. Dorsey
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Paul M. Foti
Judge of the Appellate Court

The Honorable Mary R. Hennessey
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Frank J. Kinney, Jr.
(deceased)
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable William P. Murray
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Francis R. Quinn
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Wendy W. Susco
Judge of the Superior Court

Education Committees:

Advisory Committee for the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education

The Advisory Committee for the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education, comprised of members of the bench, bar, academic community and the private sector, is responsible for identifying resources for, and suggesting improvements in, the educational programs for the judges of the Superior Court. This committee works in conjunction with the Executive Committee for the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education.

The following individuals serve on this committee:

The Honorable Francis X. Hennessy
Chairman
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

The Honorable Seymour L. Hendel
Vice Chairman
Administrative Judge
New London Judicial District

Paul R. Altermatt, Esq.
Cramer & Anderson
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

Raymond W. Beckwith, Esq.
Marsh, Day & Calhoun
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

Dean Terence Benbow
University of Bridgeport
School of Law

Sanford Cloud
Vice President
Corporate Public Involvement
Aetna Life & Casualty

The Honorable Hugh C. Curran
Judge of the Superior Court

Professor Quinton Johnstone
Yale Law School

Marilyn P.A. Seichter, Esq.
Hyman, Cantor, Seichter & Klaus

Richard W. Smith

Executive Committee of the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education, comprised of judges of the Superior Court, is responsible for:

- providing guidance as to the needs of the community, including businesses, the legal profession and the general citizenry of the state, which can be met through judicial education and training;
- increasing public awareness of the importance of comprehensive judicial education;
- identifying and obtaining resources that will assist in supporting a comprehensive program of judicial education opportunities; and,
- supporting the implementation of programs.

The members of the executive committee are:

The Honorable Francis X. Hennessy
Chairman
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

The Honorable Seymour L. Hendel
Vice Chairman
Administrative Judge
New London Judicial District

The Honorable Frederica S. Brenneman
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Michael A. Mack
Administrative Judge
Tolland and Windham Judicial Districts

The Honorable William P. Murray
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Stanley Novack
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Raymond R. Norko
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Barry R. Schaller
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable William M. Shaughnessy
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Thomas G. West
Judge of the Superior Court

Judges Institute Curriculum Committee

The Judges Institute Curriculum Committee, comprised of judges of the Superior Court, is responsible for recommending courses of study and faculty for use at the Judges Institute, which is an annual educational program for all Superior Court judges.

The Judges Institute provides a unique opportunity for Connecticut's trial judges to explore some of the complex legal issues and demands of their profession. During the biennium, the committee supervised two of these extensive educational programs.

The first three-day session, held in April of 1987, covered the following topics:

- reviewing warrants;
- decision-making in ex parte and family violence cases;
- the judicial role: when and how to intervene;
- children as witnesses in criminal, neglect and sexual abuse cases; and,
- issues in substance abuse.

The 1988 Judges Institute, held in March, was devoted to evidence. Presentations were given by two federal judges and three law professors on the following topics:

- relevancy;
- credibility;
- cross-examination; and,
- the Hearsay Rule.

The members of the Judges Institute Curriculum Committee are:

The Honorable Seymour L. Hendel
Chairman
Administrative Judge
New London Judicial District

The Honorable Herbert Barall
Chief Administrative Judge
Juvenile Matters

The Honorable Anthony V. DeMayo
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Stanley Novack
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Wendy W. Susco
Judge of the Superior Court

Executive Committee of the Superior Court

The Executive Committee of the Superior Court, comprised of judges of the Superior Court, represents the judges of the Superior Court in personnel, policy and other administrative matters. Its members are appointed by the Chief Justice to terms terminating four years from the July first following the date of appointment.

During this biennium, judges of the Superior Court adopted numerous statewide policies recommended by the Executive Committee. Four of those policies received widespread notoriety and are briefly described below.

A statewide policy regarding the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was adopted which emphasizes the following:

- no restrictions may be placed on a person's employment solely on the basis of a diagnosis of the AIDS virus provided the employee's health status enables the employee to perform duties required by employment and provided further that department heads may modify the duties of any employee based on medical recommendations which are consistent with managerial prerogatives or laws and regulations concerning communicable diseases;
- special treatment to non-employees solely on the basis of a diagnosis of the AIDS virus is prohibited unless it is based on a recommendation of a physician or is required to allow the department to comply with a law or regulation concerning communicable diseases;
- the testing of present or prospective employees to determine the presence of the AIDS virus is prohibited;
- specific procedures should be used by individuals who come in contact with blood or other body fluids; and,
- AIDS education and training programs will be provided by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator.

Another policy was adopted prohibiting the carrying of exposed firearms by law enforcement officers in Connecticut's courtrooms. The policy states that the presiding judge in a courtroom should allow a law enforcement officer with an exposed firearm a reasonable opportunity to store safely the

The following individuals serve on the Executive Committee of the Superior Court:

The Honorable Ellen A. Peters
(Ex Officio)
Chief Justice
Supreme Court

The Honorable Aaron Ment
Chairman (Ex Officio)
Chief Court Administrator

The Honorable Anne C. Dranginis
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Ronald J. Fracasse
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Samuel S. Freedman
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Arthur H. Healey
Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable James T. Healey
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Mary R. Hennessey
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Francis X. Hennessy
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

The Honorable Robert L. Levister
Senior Judge

The Honorable Howard J. Moraghan
Administrative Judge
Danbury Judicial District

The Honorable Walter M. Pickett, Jr.
Administrative Judge
Litchfield Judicial District

The Honorable John J. Ronan
Chief Administrative Judge
Criminal Division

The Honorable Angelo G. Santaniello
Senior Associate Justice

The Honorable E. Eugene Spear
Judge of the Superior Court

weapon or to change from uniform to civilian clothes so it can be concealed. This may be waived in view of security conditions in the courtroom or security problems raised by a particular case.

A policy concerning the wearing of attire in a courtroom because of a religious belief was adopted. Specifically, the guidelines state that no person may be barred from a courtroom or from participating in a trial of a matter on the basis that the person is wearing a symbol of such person's religion unless the court finds in balancing the constitutional right to free exercise of religion with the constitutional right to a fair trial that it is essential to the conduct of a fair trial that the individual be barred from wearing the religious symbol.

The judges of the Superior Court also adopted a policy on smoking which specifies that there shall be no smoking in any facility under the control of the Judicial Department, whether leased or owned, except as provided in the policy. Smoking is permitted in areas designated as areas for smoking by appropriate signs. Areas designated for smoking are to be located, if possible, in both secure and public areas of the facility. Such areas are to be limited to those which are not used primarily by the public as reception or waiting rooms and from which smoke cannot readily flow into non-smoking areas and, if possible, any portion of a facility-wide ventilating system. Also, smoking is allowed in a private office by the employee assigned to such office if the office is enclosed and sufficiently secure to prevent smoke from readily flowing into non-smoking areas and, if possible, any portion of a facility-wide ventilating system. For purposes of this policy, an office is not considered a private office when it is used commonly by members of the public or by more than one employee. There is to be no smoking in any room, including a private office, during any meeting. The policy also addresses the issue of jurors who wish to smoke during jury deliberations and establishes the requirement for the posting of smoking and non-smoking signs.

Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Panel

The Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Panel was appointed to serve in an oversight capacity to review the progress of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program, which was established to evaluate the judicial performance of individual judges. The panel meets periodically to review and analyze proposed policies and procedures which would enhance the program. Recommendations are then forwarded to the Chief Justice.

During the biennium, the panel developed an attorney questionnaire to give attorneys appearing before the Appellate Court an opportunity to evaluate the performance of the judges in the area of demeanor.

The members of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Panel include:

The Honorable Maurice J. Sponzo
Chairman
State Trial Referee

Paul B. Altermatt, Esq.
Cramer & Anderson
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

The Honorable David M. Borden
Judge of the Appellate Court

Sanford Cloud
Vice President
Corporate Public Involvement
Aetna Life & Casualty

Frederick L. Conard, Jr., Esq.
Shipman & Goodwin
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

The Honorable Barbara A. Coppeto
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Hugh C. Curran
Judge of the Superior Court

Jack H. Evans, Esq.
Evans, Feldman & Boyer
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

The Honorable Joseph P. Flynn
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Francis X. Hennessy
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

The Honorable Aaron Ment
Chief Court Administrator

Dean George Schatzki
University of Connecticut School of Law

Juvenile Justice Committee

The Juvenile Justice Committee was created in September of 1987 to review all of Connecticut's laws and practices concerning children in the courts and to report its findings and recommendations to the Chief Justice.

The committee recommended the appointment of a Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters who would advise the Chief Court Administrator on matters affecting the disposition of juvenile cases.

The committee will be staffed on a part-time basis from funding which the Department of Children and Youth Services (DCYS) has received from the Casey Foundation.

The members of the Juvenile Justice Committee are:

The Honorable William J. Lavery
Chairman
Administrative Judge
Waterbury Judicial District

The Honorable Herbert Barall
Chief Administrative Judge
Juvenile Matters

The Honorable Jerrold H. Barnett
Judge of the Superior Court

Francis J. Carino
Chief State's Advocate
Family Division

James A. Connelly
Superintendent of Schools, Bridgeport

The Honorable Thomas J. Corradino
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Anthony V. DeMayo
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Margaret C. Driscoll
State Trial Referee

The Honorable Samuel S. Goldstein
Judge of the Superior Court

Dr. Janice Gruendel
Deputy Director, DCYS

Catherine Havens, Esq.
University of Connecticut
School of Social Work

Robert Katz, Esq.

Michael O'Conner, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General for DCYS

George Oleyer
Assistant Public Defender

Joseph H. Paquin, Jr.
Supervisor, Superior Court Juvenile Matters

Arthur E. Webster, Esq.
Chair, CBA Juvenile Justice Committee

Legal Internship Committee

The Legal Internship Committee supervises a program by which law students and law school graduates who are not yet admitted to practice in Connecticut may appear before a court or administrative tribunal under supervision and with the consent of the party, the supervising attorney and the court or administrative tribunal.

Pursuant to Section 73 of the Practice Book, the committee must consist of four judges, four practicing attorneys, three law professors and three law students.

Members of the committee are:

The Honorable Robert D. Glass
Chairman
Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable David M. Borden
Judge of the Appellate Court

Richard R. Brown, Esq.
Brown, Paindiris & Zarella

Ralph G. Elliot, Esq.
Tyler, Cooper & Alcorn
Past President, Connecticut Bar Association

William F. Gallagher, Esq.
Gallagher & Gallagher

Mr. Kent Krudys
University of Bridgeport

The Honorable Norris L. O'Neill
Judge of the Superior Court

Ms. Adele Patterson
University of Connecticut

Professor Karen Peterson
University of Bridgeport School of Law

Marilyn P.A. Seichter, Esq.
Hyman, Cantor, Seichter & Klau

Professor Michael Sheldon
University of Connecticut School of Law

Ms. Janet Stearns
Yale University

The Honorable Wendy E. Susco
Judge of the Superior Court

Professor Stephen Wizner
Yale Law School

Panel to Receive Applications for Investigations into Commission of Crimes

Section 54-47b (4) of the General Statutes authorizes the Chief Justice to designate a panel of three Superior Court judges to receive applications for investigations into the commission of crimes in accordance with the provisions of Sections 54-47a to 54-47h, inclusive, of the General Statutes.

The panel has various powers and duties with regard to the applications for investigations into the commission of crimes.

Generally, members of the panel are appointed for a period of six months, coinciding with an assignment period.

The following judges have served on the panel either as members or alternates:

The Honorable Donald W. Celotto
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Paul M. Foti
Judge of the Appellate Court

The Honorable Ronald J. Fracasse
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable William L. Hadden, Jr.
Administrative Judge
New Haven Judicial District

The Honorable Frank J. Kinney, Jr. (deceased)
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Joseph A. Licari, Jr.
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Robert E. Reilly
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable John J. Ronan
Chief Administrative Judge
Criminal Division

Rules Committee of the Superior Court

The Rules Committee of the Superior Court, which currently consists of two Supreme Court justices and three Superior Court judges, monitors changes in case law and legislation to assess their impact on the Superior Court rules and forms which are printed in the **Connecticut Practice Book**. In addition, the committee generates its own proposed revisions to the rules and forms and receives and considers proposed revisions from members of the bench, the bar and the public. The committee conducts public hearings on proposals which it feels should be enacted and submits those proposals to the Superior Court judges for adoption. Revisions which are adopted are printed in the **Connecticut Law Journal**. Membership on the Rules Committee of the Superior Court is by appointment of the Chief Justice.

In light of the growing concern over the misappropriation of client's funds by attorneys, the committee undertook a comprehensive study of actions initiated by other states in this area during the biennium. The committee contacted states with random audit or overdraft notification programs and carefully reviewed these rules, the model rules of the American Bar Association and proposals submit-

Following are members of the committee:

The Honorable Arthur H. Healey
Chairman
Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable Nicholas A. Cioffi
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Alfred V. Covello
Justice of the Supreme Court

The Honorable Harry Hammer
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable E. Eugene Spear
Judge of the Superior Court

ted by the Connecticut Bar Association.

During the past two years, the committee devoted a great deal of time to the preparation of a draft of proposed rules revisions aimed at expediting the movement of civil cases within the court system and decreasing litigation costs. The committee's work on this project was initiated by their receipt from the Chief Court Administrator of a report submitted to the Chief Justice by the Committee to Study the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

The Rules Committee of the Superior Court has completed its work on proposed revisions to the Code of Judicial Conduct that require the numerous quasi-judicial officers in Connecticut to comply with appropriate provisions of the Code of Judicial Conduct while acting in a judicial capacity. The proposed revisions establish for the first time in this state a consistent, comprehensive code of ethics for quasi-judicial officers.

During this biennium, the committee has proposed, and the Superior Court judges have adopted, numerous other revisions to the Superior Court rules. These changes are part of a continuing commitment to enhance the fairness of the judicial process and the effectiveness of the adversary system in achieving justice.

Wiretap Panel

Section 54-41a (8) of the General Statutes authorizes the Chief Justice to designate a panel or panels of three Superior Court judges "to receive applications for, and to enter orders authorizing, interceptions of wire communications."

Wiretaps may result in state or federal prosecutions and are used for investigations involving the following five offenses:

- gambling;
- narcotics;
- bribery;
- racketeering; and,
- felonious crimes of violence.

Generally, members of the panel are appointed for a period of six months, coinciding with an assignment period.

The following judges served on the panel either as members or alternates:

The Honorable Herbert Barall
Chief Administrative Judge
Juvenile Matters

The Honorable John M. Byrne
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Thomas H. Corrigan
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Edward R. Doyle
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable Harry Hammer
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable M. Morgan Kline
Administrative Judge
Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

The Honorable Francis R. Quinn
Judge of the Superior Court

The Honorable George D. Stoughton
Judge of the Appellate Court

The Honorable Wendy W. Susco
Judge of the Superior Court

JUDICIAL DIRECTORY

"A good and faithful judge prefers what is right to what is expedient."

Horace
Carmina, c. 13
B.C.

SUPREME COURT

Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

Arthur H. Healey
David M. Shea
Robert J. Callahan
Robert D. Glass
Alfred V. Covello
T. Clark Hull

Senior Associate Justice
Angelo G. Santaniello

APPELLATE COURT

Antoinette L. Dupont
Chief Judge

David M. Borden
Daniel F. Spallone
John J. Daly
William C. Bieluch
Edward Y. O'Connell
George D. Stoughton
Flemming L. Norcott, Jr.
Paul M. Foti

SUPERIOR COURT

Robert I. Berdon
William L. Hadden, Jr.
Harold H. Dean
Francis R. Quinn
John N. Reynolds
Donald T. Dorsey
Frederica S. Brenneman
Michael P. Conway
Thomas H. Corrigan
Howard J. Moraghan
Burton J. Jacobson
JoAnne K. Kulawiz
Edward F. Stodolink
Martin L. McKeever
Leonard W. Dorsey
M. Morgan Kline
G. Sarsfield Ford
Donald W. Celotto
Barry R. Schaller
James M. Higgins
Walter M. Pickett, Jr.
Stanley Novack
Harry Hammer
Robert Satter
Frances Allen
Nicholas A. Cioffi

Hugh C. Curran
Sidney S. Landau
Francis X. Hennessy
Aaron Ment
William J. McGrath
William B. Ramsey
Arthur L. Spada
James T. Healey
L. Scott Melville
Robert J. Hale
Albert W. Cretella, Jr.
Martin L. Nigro
Mary R. Hennessey
Seymour L. Hendel
John P. Maiocco, Jr.
Norris L. O'Neill
Samuel S. Freedman
William J. Sullivan
William P. Murray
Patricia A. Geen
Herbert Barall
Ronald J. Fracasse
John F. Mulcahy, Jr.
Edward R. Doyle
Joseph J. Purtill
Sabino P. Tamborra

Jerry Wagner
Allen W. Smith
Howard F. Zoarski
William M. Shaughnessy, Jr.
John C. Flanagan
Richard C. Noren
John J. P. Ryan
Thomas C. Gerety
George W. Ripley II
Walter R. Budney
Barbara A. Coppeto
William J. Lavery
David M. Barry
Lawrence C. Klaczak
Anthony V. DeMayo
John P. Maloney
Paul M. Vasington
Leander C. Gray
Frederick A. Freedman
E. Eugene Spear
Dennis F. Harrigan
Arnold W. Aronson
James D. O'Connor
Wendy W. Susco
D. Michael Hurley
Kathryn Emmett

Bernard D. Gaffney
John M. Byrne
William B. Lewis
Samuel S. Goldstein
Frank S. Meadow
Robert E. Reilly
Jerrold H. Barnett
Michael A. Mack
John F. Walsh
Charles D. Gill
Thomas J. Sullivan
James F. Bingham
Harry N. Jackaway
Joseph A. Licari, Jr.
Joseph B. Clark
Thomas G. West
Francis M. McDonald
John J. Ronan
Robert P. Burns
Thomas P. Miano
Richard T. O'Connell

Anne C. Dranginis
George N. Thim
Socrates H. Mihalakos
Joseph P. Flynn
Lawrence L. Hauser
Salvatore F. Arena
Richard A. Damiani
Jonathan J. Kaplan
Joseph Q. Koletsky
Karen Nash Sequino
Raymond R. Norko
Morton I. Riefberg
Edgar W. Bassick, III
Thomas J. Corradino
Stuart M. Schimelman
Samuel Freed
Robert A. Fuller
Thomas V. O'Keefe, Jr.
Robert C. Leuba
Myron R. Ballen
Richard J. Stanley

Robert F. Stengel
John T. Downey
Joseph T. Gormley, Jr.
Michael Hartmere
Maxwell Heiman
Christina G. Dunnell
Robert C. Flanagan
Joseph L. Steinberg
Thomas D. Clifford
Leonard M. Cocco
Beverly J. Hodgson
Edward J. Leavitt
Edward J. Mullarkey
John J. Langenbach
Russell F. Potter, Jr.
Thelma A. Santos
Sidney Axelrod
William F. Hickey, Jr.
Bruce W. Thompson

SENIOR JUDGES

Francis J. O'Brien
Robert L. Levister
Joseph H. Goldberg
Julius J. Kremski
Eugene T. Kelly
Philip E. Mancini, Jr.
Mary Fitzgerald Aspell

STATE REFEREES*

SUPERIOR COURT

Howard W. Alcorn
John R. Thim
Louis Shapiro
Herbert S. MacDonald
Charles S. House
Alva P. Loiselle
John P. Cotter
Joseph W. Bogdanski
Joseph S. Longo
Anthony E. Grillo
Leo Parskey
Joseph F. Darmehy
Phillip R. Pastore
James P. Doherty
Samuel S. Googel
William L. Tierney, Jr.
Max H. Reicher
Archibald H. Tunick
A. Frederick Mignone
John J. Bracken
Eli L. Cramer
Simon S. Cohen
Irving Levine
Paul J. Driscoll
Michael J. Sicilian
Robert A. Wall
Nicholas F. Armentano
George A. Saden
Edward C. Hamill
Jay E. Rubinow
Joseph A. Adorno
Douglass B. Wright
Milton J. Herman
John M. Alexander
Harold M. Missal
Milton H. Belinkie
Simon Bernstein
James F. Henebry
Thomas J. O'Sullivan
Maurice J. Sponzo
Harold M. Mulvey
Margaret C. Driscoll
Joseph J. Chernauskas
Joseph F. Morelli
Harry W. Edelberg
Lester H. Aaronson
John D. Brennan
Norton M. Levine
John Ottaviano, Jr.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Michael A. Ciano

JUVENILE COURT

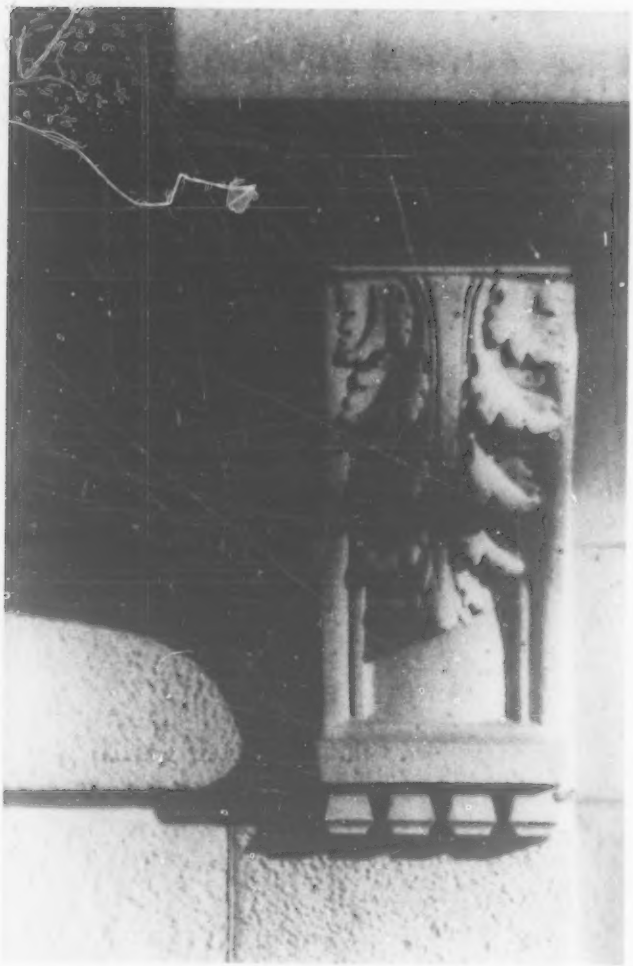
John F. McLinden
Thomas D. Gill

CIRCUIT COURT

Alfred A. Toscano
Searls Dearington

* Annually, the Chief Justice designates Trial Referees from among the State Referees.

STATISTICS



"Over the past biennium, the Judicial Department has succeeded—by innovation, by economy, by sheer effort—in meeting the needs of this state in the face of increasing caseloads and largely unchanging revenue."

Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters

SUPREME COURT

Movement of
Caseload

July 1, 1986
June 30, 1988

	7/1/86 - 6/30/87			7/1/87 - 6/30/88		
	Civil	**Criminal**	**Total**	**Civil**	**Criminal**	**Total**
Appeals Pending Start of Period	156	136	292	116	93	209
Appeals Added During Period	141	69	210	175	73	248
Total Caseload for Period Covered	297	205	502	291	166	457
Appeals Disposed By Opinion	139	94	233	153	77	230
All Other Dispositions	42	18	60	34	14	48
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	181	112	293	187	91	278
Appeals Pending End of Period	116	93	209	104	75	179
Petitions for Certification Filed			140			162

APPELLATE COURT

Movement of
Caseload

July 1, 1986-
June 30, 1988

	7/1/86 - 6/30/87			7/1/87 - 6/30/88		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	511	238	749	599	202	801
Appeals Added During Period	751	194	945	802	193	995
Total Caseload for Period Covered	1,262	432	1,694	1,401	395	1,796
Appeals Disposed By Opinion	257	147	404	321	141	462
All Other Dispositions	406	83	489	489	75	564
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	663	230	893	810	216	1,026
Appeals Pending End of Period	599	202	801	591	179	770
Petitions for Certification Filed			73			98

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial District Locations
Movement of Criminal Docket
July 1, 1986-July 1, 1987

LOCATION	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	51	58	73	5	78	31	-20
FAIRFIELD	591	717	602	66	668	640	+49
DANBURY	174	599	480	4	484	289	+115
HARTFORD	732	1,000	799	44	843	889	+157
LITCHFIELD	72	187	143	3	146	113	+41
MIDDLESEX	122	127	130	10	140	109	-13
NEW HAVEN	382	773	634	27	661	494	+112
NEW LONDON	133	348	247	10	257	224	+91
STAMFORD	269	451	503	11	514	206	-63
TOLLAND	71	146	140	5	145	72	+1
WATERBURY	217	503	452	19	471	249	+32
WINDHAM	42	76	81	0	81	37	-5
STATE	2,856	4,985	4,284	204	4,488	3,353	+497

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial District Locations

Movement of Criminal Docket
July 1, 1987–June 30, 1988

LOCATION	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	31	84	69	2	71	44	+ 13
FAIRFIELD	640	876	655	47	702	814	+174
DANBURY	289	558	598	1	599	248	- 41
HARTFORD	889	1,142	881	40	921	1,110	+221
LITCHFIELD	113	314	234	6	240	187	+ 74
MIDDLESEX	109	246	154	6	160	195	+ 86
NEW HAVEN	494	1,028	799	34	833	689	+195
NEW LONDON	224	378	351	7	358	244	+ 20
STAMFORD	206	413	317	3	320	299	+ 93
TOLLAND	72	160	142	1	143	89	+ 17
WATERBURY	249	907	802	15	817	339	+ 90
WINDHAM	37	98	81	0	81	54	+ 17
STATE	3,353	6,204	5,083	162	5,245	4,312	+959

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial District Locations
Status of Pending Cases
July 1, 1987

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION	ACTIVE CASES	MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES	AGE OF CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN MONTHS)		
						7-8	9-12	13+
ANS.-MIL.	31	4	9	18	4.4	2	0	1
FAIRFIELD	640	217	113	310	5.7	13	6	10
DANBURY	289	101	11	177	3.3	3	0	3
HARTFORD	889	279	98	512	5.5	14	31	11
LITCHFIELD	113	21	23	69	2.2	0	0	1
MIDDLESEX	109	40	14	55	3.1	1	3	0
NEW HAVEN	494	132	86	276	4.5	21	9	3
NEW LONDON	224	78	21	125	2.8	2	2	2
STAMFORD	206	74	43	89	3.0	2	0	0
TOLLAND	72	18	10	44	2.8	0	0	0
WATERBURY	249	49	34	166	5.9	9	7	3
WINDHAM	37	14	5	18	2.3	1	0	0
STATE	3,353	1,027	467	1,859	4.3	68	58	34

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial District Locations
Status of Pending Cases
July 1, 1988

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION	ACTIVE CASES	MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES	AGE OF CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN MONTHS)		
						7-8	9-12	13+
ANS.-MIL.	44	5	3	36	3.1	3	0	1
FAIRFIELD	814	239	86	489	5.2	27	24	18
DANBURY	248	122	15	111	4.5	4	2	2
HARTFORD	1,110	293	83	734	4.5	48	35	10
LITCHFIELD	187	39	19	129	2.8	0	7	0
MIDDLESEX	195	42	21	132	4.6	3	2	0
NEW HAVEN	689	128	123	438	4.4	20	22	2
NEW LONDON	244	101	33	110	2.4	1	0	0
STAMFORD	299	77	45	177	4.0	7	4	0
TOLLAND	89	21	9	59	2.6	0	0	0
WATERBURY	339	67	100	172	5.2	4	4	3
WINDHAM	54	19	9	26	2.2	0	0	0
STATE	4,312	1,153	546	2,613	4.2	117	100	36

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial District Locations
Status of Active Pending Cases
July 1, 1987

LOCATION	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 07/01/86				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 01/01/87				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 07/01/87				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 07/01/86		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 07/01/86		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	18	3	0	21	25	3	1	29	12	4	2	18	+1	+33.3	+2	-	4.5
BRIDGEPORT	185	119	36	340	266	48	48	362	195	84	31	310	-35	-29.4	-5	-13.8	4.8
DANBURY	90	1	1	92	155	41	0	196	162	10	5	177	+9	-	+4	-	3.3
HARTFORD	302	90	10	402	284	173	47	504	338	125	49	512	+35	+38.8	+39	+390.0	4.5
LITCHFIELD	30	1	0	31	57	1	0	58	65	2	2	69	+1	-	+2	-	2.2
MIDDLESEX	45	13	7	65	36	15	5	56	48	7	0	55	-6	-	-7	-100.0	3.1
NEW HAVEN	164	17	13	194	217	25	10	252	195	69	12	276	+52	+305.8	-1	-7.7	4.2
NEW LONDON	48	0	6	54	82	5	1	88	114	8	3	125	+8	-	-3	-50.0	2.8
STAMFORD	140	18	0	158	108	20	11	139	74	14	1	89	-4	-22.2	+1	-	3.0
TOLLAND	40	1	0	41	51	0	0	51	37	7	0	44	+6	-	0	-	2.8
WATERBURY	86	27	12	125	100	30	12	142	95	54	17	166	+27	+100.0	+5	+41.6	5.2
WINDHAM	18	3	0	21	30	1	0	31	16	2	0	18	-1	-33.3	0	-	2.3
STATE	1,166	293	85	1,544	1,411	362	135	1,908	1,351	386	122	1,859	+93	+31.7	+37	+43.5	4.3

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial District Locations
Status of Active Pending Cases
July 1, 1988

LOCATION	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 07/01/87				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 01/01/88				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 07/01/88				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 07/01/87		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 07/01/87		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	12	4	2	18	40	4	0	44	26	8	2	36	+ 4	+100.0	0	0.0	4.2
BRIDGEPORT	195	84	31	310	270	78	48	396	328	115	46	489	+ 31	+ 36.9	+15	+ 48.3	4.5
DANBURY	162	10	5	177	200	22	9	231	87	13	11	11	+ 3	+ 30.0	+ 6	+120.0	3.8
HARTFORD	338	125	49	512	311	164	44	519	468	162	104	734	+ 37	+ 29.6	+55	+112.2	4.7
LITCHFIELD	65	2	2	69	80	1	2	83	111	17	1	129	+ 15	-	- 1	- 50.0	3.5
MIDDLESEX	48	7	0	55	76	6	0	82	96	36	0	132	+ 29	+414.0	0	0.0	4.1
NEW HAVEN	195	69	12	276	262	40	14	316	313	111	14	438	+ 42	+ 60.9	+ 2	+ 16.7	4.2
NEW LONDON	114	8	3	125	90	10	3	103	105	4	1	110	- 4	- 50.0	- 2	- 66.7	3.1
STAMFORD	74	14	1	89	109	18	3	130	150	25	2	177	+ 11	+ 78.5	+ 1	-	3.5
TOLLAND	37	7	0	44	42	3	3	48	51	5	3	59	- 2	- 28.6	+ 3	-	3.5
WATERBURY	95	54	17	166	156	39	9	204	126	37	9	172	- 17	- 31.5	- 8	- 47.1	4.1
WINDHAM	16	2	0	18	11	1	0	12	26	0	0	26	- 2	-100.0	0	0	2.0
STATE	1,351	386	122	1,859	1,647	386	135	2,168	1,887	533	193	2,613	+147	+ 38.1	+71	+ 58.2	4.2

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL DIVISION

Geographical Area Locations (Parts B & C) Cases Pending July 1, 1986-July 1, 1987

Location	Pending On July 1, 1986: Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diversionary Cases	Total Pending	Cases Added	Cases Disposed	Cases Transferred	Pending On July 1, 1987: Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diversionary Cases	Total Pending	Active Cases Awaiting Trial Older Than 6 months
Bridgeport	46	30	62	138	521	447	22	64	25	101	190	5
Waterbury	63	14	129	206	488	405	40	62	6	181	249	7
Derby	30	13	10	53	162	156	4	21	10	24	55	6
New Haven	62	16	135	213	580	578	8	91	20	96	207	8
Meriden	58	28	32	118	234	237	2	33	24	56	113	3
West Haven	31	1	9	41	85	90	0	28	3	5	36	0
New London	31	9	23	63	247	235	3	35	9	28	72	0
Danielson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	92	6	108	206	252	366	2	38	14	38	90	8
Enfield	28	9	34	71	181	174	6	44	6	22	72	4
New Britain	60	10	57	127	280	294	6	61	11	35	107	10
West Hartford	17	4	55	76	136	170	5	15	6	16	37	0
Bristol	34	13	45	92	200	185	8	46	7	46	99	10
Rockville	15	5	9	29	109	102	11	11	2	12	25	0
Norwalk	30	2	17	49	253	202	9	41	16	34	91	2
Norwich	19	5	4	28	210	181	2	24	8	23	55	5
Total	616	165	729	1,510	3,938	3,822	128	614	167	717	1,498	68

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Geographical Area Locations (Parts B & C)
Cases Pending July 1, 1987 - July 1, 1988

Location	Pending On July 1, 1987: Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diversionary Cases	Total Pending	Cases Added	Cases Disposed	Cases Transferred	Pending On July 1, 1988: Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diversionary Cases	Total Pending	Active Cases Awaiting Trial Older Than 6 months
Bridgeport	64	25	101	190	489	446	29	82	23	99	204	4
Waterbury	62	6	181	249	421	424	48	58	11	129	198	2
Derby	21	10	24	55	191	167	4	36	6	33	75	8
New Haven	91	20	96	207	595	618	11	84	22	67	173	10
Meriden	33	24	56	113	213	212	12	42	10	50	102	1
West Haven	28	3	5	36	193	125	16	54	6	28	88	8
New London	35	9	28	72	236	225	10	33	1	39	73	2
Danielson	29	0	0	29	106	90	0	21	1	23	45	1
Manchester	38	14	38	90	246	192	17	87	4	38	129	20
Enfield	44	6	22	72	168	161	11	35	11	22	68	11
New Britain	61	11	35	107	257	214	12	76	17	43	138	11
West Hartford	15	6	16	37	135	115	14	8	14	21	43	1
Bristol	46	7	46	99	166	174	10	35	8	38	81	7
Rockville	11	2	12	25	102	72	27	11	1	16	28	0
Norwalk	41	16	34	91	191	174	8	48	8	44	100	2
Norwich	24	8	23	55	181	200	0	18	1	17	36	4
Total	643	167	717	1,527	3,892	3,609	229	730	144	707	1,581	92

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Part D)
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1986-July 1, 1987

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 07/01/86 ACTIVE	DIVER-SIONARY STAGE	RE-ARREST PENDING	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANFERS TO PART A	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	CASES PENDING ON 07/01/87 ACTIVE	DIVER-SIONARY STAGE	PENDING RE-ARRESTS	TOTAL	(NO. OF TRIALS) JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	648	521	963	2,132	6,984	162	6,839	938	611	566	2,115	3	0
BRIDGEPORT	1,339	1,256	3,337	5,932	14,172	685	12,553	1,675	1,896	3,295	6,866	14	4
DANBURY	260	386	469	1,115	4,121	457	3,499	310	559	411	1,280	4	1
WATERBURY	882	1,037	668	2,587	12,792	490	11,258	926	1,682	1,023	3,631	9	3
DERBY	648	390	694	1,732	6,870	58	6,474	917	748	405	2,070	8	6
NEW HAVEN	951	616	1,446	3,013	13,891	613	12,661	1,043	976	1,611	3,630	25	8
MERIDEN	987	521	834	2,342	6,994	84	6,691	1,037	731	793	2,561	11	33
WEST HAVEN	538	283	563	1,384	6,084	78	6,012	711	330	337	1,378	3	9
MIDDLETOWN	615	299	481	1,395	6,458	119	6,607	354	455	318	1,127	8	10
NEW LONDON	579	522	625	1,726	9,407	262	8,544	920	909	498	2,327	21	11
DANIELSON	164	387	115	666	4,087	71	3,856	374	335	117	826	0	10
MANCHESTER	694	466	259	1,419	6,696	78	5,722	1,165	688	462	2,315	37	89
ENFIELD	493	457	649	1,599	4,229	105	4,009	546	674	494	1,714	8	24
HARTFORD	1,655	1,570	2,692	5,917	16,465	591	16,384	1,291	1,816	2,300	5,407	15	2
NEW BRITAIN	617	612	578	1,807	6,755	86	5,597	985	980	914	2,879	15	16
WEST HARTFORD	423	239	171	833	4,039	110	3,364	500	564	334	1,398	5	16
BRISTOL	456	271	566	1,293	4,819	61	4,100	797	711	443	1,951	5	18
WINSTED	233	460	269	962	4,059	173	3,935	335	467	111	913	0	0
ROCKVILLE	256	277	144	677	3,882	123	3,643	352	335	106	793	3	43
NORWALK	664	468	420	1,552	6,843	160	6,022	734	787	692	2,213	12	6
NORWICH	462	409	377	1,248	4,694	77	4,653	493	517	202	1,212	0	3
TOTAL	13,564	11,447	16,320	41,331	154,341	4,643	142,423	16,403	16,771	15,432	48,606	206	312

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Part D)
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1987-July 1, 1988

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 07/01/87 ACTIVE	DIVERSIONARY STAGE	RE-ARREST PENDING	TOTAL	ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANFERS TO PART A	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	CASES PENDING ON 07/01/88 ACTIVE	DIVERSIONARY STAGE	PENDING RE-ARRESTS	TOTAL	(NO. OF TRIALS) JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	938	611	566	2,115	7,640	185	6,683	669	1,112	1,106	2,887	7	0
BRIDGEPORT	1,675	1,896	3,295	6,866	13,596	833	12,167	1,293	1,869	4,300	7,462	19	6
DANBURY	510	559	411	1,280	3,901	331	3,838	518	355	139	1,012	1	0
WATERBURY	926	1,682	1,023	3,631	12,359	910	10,357	838	1,959	1,926	4,723	16	1
DERBY	917	748	405	2,070	6,100	78	6,284	470	791	547	1,808	9	5
NEW HAVEN	1,043	976	1,611	3,630	15,905	683	14,381	1,041	1,108	2,322	4,471	22	11
MERIDEN	1,037	731	793	2,561	7,906	161	6,604	660	1,362	1,680	3,702	7	88
WEST HAVEN	711	330	337	1,378	6,119	111	5,566	585	824	411	1,820	0	0
MIDDLETOWN	354	455	318	1,127	5,546	229	5,004	450	549	441	1,440	9	1
NEW LONDON	920	909	498	2,327	8,458	319	7,943	692	1,189	642	2,523	21	7
DANIELSON	374	335	117	826	3,731	92	3,740	188	410	127	725	2	9
MANCHESTER	1,165	688	462	2,315	5,893	149	5,476	1,128	832	623	2,583	42	70
ENFIELD	546	674	494	1,714	4,062	68	3,998	524	555	631	1,710	11	24
HARTFORD	1,291	1,816	2,300	5,407	19,707	561	18,884	1,575	1,480	2,604	5,669	16	2
NEW BRITAIN	985	980	914	2,879	6,431	91	5,900	1,026	1,205	1,088	3,319	9	14
WEST HARTFORD	500	564	334	1,398	3,833	140	3,778	296	415	602	1,313	3	30
BRISTOL	797	711	443	1,951	4,401	86	3,845	675	918	828	2,421	8	30
WINSTED	335	467	111	913	3,913	295	3,488	340	524	179	1,043	1	5
ROCKVILLE	352	335	106	793	3,383	138	3,336	173	398	131	702	3	136
NORWALK	734	787	692	2,213	5,877	190	5,473	690	788	949	2,427	9	1
NORWICH	493	517	202	1,212	4,426	72	4,496	300	473	297	1,070	1	0
TOTAL	16,403	16,771	15,432	48,606	153,187	5,722	141,241	14,131	19,126	21,573	54,830	216	440

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Part D)
(Incl. Motor Vehicles)
Status of
Active Pending Cases
Awaiting Trial
July 1, 1987

	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 07/01/86			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 01/01/87			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 07/01/87			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 07/01/86		CASES ON 7/1/86	CASES ON 1/1/87	CASES ON 7/1/87
LOCATIONS	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	148	558	26.5	90	427	21.1	146	725	20.1	-2	-1.4	3,106	746	923
BRIDGEPORT	114	720	15.8	395	1,218	32.4	308	1,066	28.9	+194	+170.2	1,334	1,517	1,566
DANBURY	84	255	33.0	232	419	55.4	93	307	30.3	+9	+10.7	977	1,345	1,400
WATERBURY	394	790	49.9	287	780	36.8	320	869	36.8	-74	-18.8	1,106	1,003	855
ANSONIA/MILFORD	82	397	20.7	188	627	30.0	209	712	29.4	+127	+154.9	758	995	873
NEW HAVEN	158	802	19.7	138	865	16.0	159	868	18.3	+1	+0.6	576	678	447
MERIDEN	323	671	48.1	66	341	19.4	172	545	31.6	-151	-46.7	1,454	1,454	1,287
WEST HAVEN	147	512	28.7	187	650	28.8	175	646	27.0	+28	+19.0	521	535	775
MIDDLETOWN	180	529	34.0	82	355	23.1	48	295	16.3	-132	-73.3	1,292	1,035	1,597
NEW LONDON	90	434	20.7	225	623	36.1	192	687	27.9	+102	+56.7	1,030	1,248	1,470
DANIELSON	24	151	15.9	85	295	28.8	103	312	33.0	+79	+329.2	195	534	584
MANCHESTER	242	617	39.2	357	849	42.0	372	948	39.2	+130	+53.7	957	1,196	946
WINDSOR	154	375	41.1	133	320	41.6	173	436	39.7	+19	+12.3	661	878	872
HARTFORD	472	1,562	30.2	627	1,507	41.6	479	1,239	38.7	+7	+1.5	743	705	1,021
NEW BRITAIN	271	567	47.8	520	981	53.0	462	936	49.4	+191	+70.5	1,020	1,355	1,358
WEST HARTFORD	116	352	33.0	124	383	32.4	114	348	32.8	-2	-1.7	615	620	578
BRISTOL	151	370	40.8	223	507	44.0	334	725	46.1	+183	+121.2	539	506	657
WINSTED	55	218	25.2	190	406	47.0	71	269	26.4	+16	+29.0	476	534	459
ROCKVILLE	81	224	36.2	164	344	47.7	60	269	22.3	-21	-26.0	1,335	2,096	1,325
NORWALK	231	591	39.1	372	691	53.8	224	580	38.6	-7	-3.0	636	1,134	1,225
NORWICH	143	390	36.7	260	537	48.4	145	359	40.4	+2	+1.4	461	861	561
TOTAL	3,660	11,085	33.0	4,945	13,125	37.7	4,359	13,141	33.2	+699	+19.1	19,792	20,975	20,779

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

(Part D)
(Incl. Motor Vehicles)
Status of
Active Pending Cases
Awaiting Trial
July 1, 1988

	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 07/01/87			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 01/01/88			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 07/01/88			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 07/01/87		CASES ON 7/1/87	CASES ON 1/1/88	CASES ON 7/1/88
LOCATIONS	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	146	725	20.1	332	1,096	30.3	137	669	20.5	- 9	- 6.2	923	1,690	953
BRIDGEPORT	308	1,066	28.9	559	1,655	33.8	402	1,293	31.1	+ 94	+ 30.5	1,566	1,912	1,831
DANBURY	93	307	30.3	95	265	35.8	257	518	49.6	+164	+176.3	1,400	1,816	1,500
WATERBURY	320	869	36.8	336	985	34.2	235	838	28.0	- 85	- 26.6	855	1,119	1,453
ANSONIA/MILFORD	209	712	29.4	93	383	24.3	106	470	22.5	-103	- 49.2	873	1,069	1,115
NEW HAVEN	159	868	18.3	312	1,196	26.1	224	1,041	21.5	+ 65	+ 40.9	447	936	677
MERIDEN	172	545	31.6	148	482	30.8	241	660	36.5	+ 69	+ 40.1	1,287	1,658	1,768
WEST HAVEN	175	646	32.1	198	581	34.1	193	585	33.0	+ 18	+ 10.3	775	952	810
MIDDLETOWN	48	295	16.3	24	288	8.4	108	450	24.0	+ 60	+125.0	1,597	1,358	1,181
NEW LONDON	192	687	27.9	241	671	36.0	197	692	28.5	+ 5	+ 2.6	1,470	1,913	1,856
DANIELSON	103	312	33.0	93	273	34.1	71	188	37.8	- 32	- 31.1	584	642	501
MANCHESTER	372	948	39.2	508	1,100	46.2	637	1,128	56.4	+265	+ 71.2	946	1,215	1,048
WINDSOR	173	436	39.7	246	552	44.6	246	524	46.9	+ 73	+ 42.2	872	1,106	917
HARTFORD	479	1,239	38.7	401	1,647	24.4	497	1,575	31.6	+ 18	+ 3.8	1,021	945	1,010
NEW BRITAIN	462	936	49.4	683	1,230	55.6	565	1,026	55.0	+103	+ 22.3	1,358	1,474	1,229
WEST HARTFORD	114	348	32.8	151	430	35.2	106	296	35.8	- 8	- 7.0	578	937	1,055
BRISTOL	334	725	46.1	348	634	54.9	344	675	51.0	+ 10	+ 3.0	657	936	704
WINSTED	71	269	26.4	100	287	34.9	107	340	31.5	+ 36	+ 50.7	459	622	698
ROCKVILLE	60	269	22.3	54	227	23.8	44	173	25.4	- 16	- 26.7	1,325	2,325	1,960
NORWALK	224	580	38.6	187	534	35.1	240	690	34.8	+ 16	+ 7.1	1,225	1,597	1,460
NORWICH	145	359	40.4	163	450	36.3	89	300	30.0	- 56	- 38.6	561	1,057	823
TOTAL	4,359	13,141	33.2	5,272	14,966	35.2	5,046	14,131	35.7	+687	+ 15.8	20,779	27,279	24,549

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Motor Vehicle Cases
Geographical Area Locations
July 1, 1986-July 1, 1987

JULY 1, 1986						JULY 1, 1987		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	682	3,106	3,788	13,507	16,305	67	923	990
BRIDGEPORT	1,384	1,334	2,718	19,822	20,610	364	1,566	1,930
DANBURY	4,099	977	5,076	16,548	20,114	110	1,400	1,510
WATERBURY	1,310	1,106	2,416	17,383	18,854	90	855	945
DERBY	695	758	1,453	13,343	13,909	14	873	887
NEW HAVEN	1,576	576	2,152	10,599	12,221	83	447	530
MERIDEN	1,699	1,454	3,153	19,815	21,631	50	1,287	1,337
WEST HAVEN	792	521	1,313	9,912	10,407	43	775	818
MIDDLETOWN	1,537	1,292	2,829	22,665	23,824	73	1,597	1,670
NEW LONDON	1,069	1,030	2,099	24,542	25,144	27	1,470	1,497
DANIELSON	346	195	541	8,983	8,914	26	584	610
MANCHESTER	792	957	1,749	14,798	15,568	33	946	979
ENFIELD	944	661	1,605	11,852	12,561	24	872	896
HARTFORD	757	743	1,500	12,349	12,813	15	1,021	1,036
NEW BRITAIN	736	1,020	1,756	13,615	13,868	145	1,358	1,503
WEST HARTFORD	667	615	1,282	12,133	12,816	21	578	599
BRISTOL	508	539	1,047	9,411	9,775	26	657	683
WINSTED	420	476	896	10,598	10,997	38	459	497
ROCKVILLE	2,533	1,335	3,868	20,610	23,033	120	1,325	1,445
NORWALK	1,931	636	2,567	15,291	16,443	190	1,225	1,415
NORWICH	744	461	1,205	8,011	8,638	17	561	578
TOTAL	25,221	19,792	45,013	305,787	328,445	1,576	20,779	22,355

SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Motor Vehicle Cases
Geographical Area
Locations
July 1, 1987 - July 1, 1988

JULY 1, 1987						JULY 1, 1988		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	67	923	990	10,217	10,175	79	953	1,032
BRIDGEPORT	364	1,566	1,930	14,529	14,263	365	1,831	2,196
DANBURY	110	1,400	1,510	12,076	12,086	0	1,500	1,500
WATERBURY	90	855	945	13,025	12,609	92	1,269	1,361
DERBY	14	873	887	10,713	10,449	36	1,115	1,151
NEW HAVEN	83	447	530	7,342	7,029	166	677	843
MERIDEN	50	1,287	1,337	15,106	14,547	128	1,768	1,896
WEST HAVEN	43	775	818	8,302	8,280	30	810	840
MIDDLETOWN	73	1,597	1,670	13,850	14,286	53	1,181	1,234
NEW LONDON	27	1,470	1,497	19,326	18,937	30	1,856	1,886
DANIELSON	26	584	610	7,234	7,319	24	501	525
MANCHESTER	33	946	979	9,324	9,215	40	1,048	1,088
ENFIELD	24	872	896	8,377	8,318	38	917	955
HARTFORD	15	1,021	1,036	9,286	9,249	63	1,010	1,073
NEW BRITAIN	145	1,358	1,503	8,904	9,110	68	1,229	1,297
WEST HARTFORD	21	578	599	8,550	8,061	33	1,055	1,088
BRISTOL	26	657	683	5,434	5,393	20	704	724
WINSTED	38	459	497	6,628	6,404	23	698	721
ROCKVILLE	120	1,325	1,445	20,040	19,403	122	1,960	2,082
NORWALK	190	1,225	1,415	9,810	9,631	134	1,460	1,594
NORWICH	17	561	578	7,105	6,843	17	823	840
TOTAL	1,576	20,779	22,355	225,178	221,607	1,561	24,365	25,926

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1986–
July 1, 1987

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,821	1,640	83	1,615	1,698	1,763
BRISTOL	30	0	0	19	19	11
DANBURY	1,925	1,734	57	1,713	1,770	1,889
FAIRFIELD	7,501	5,989	255	5,872	6,127	7,363
HARTFORD	9,669	10,076	126	9,768	9,894	9,851
LITCHFIELD	1,077	1,181	71	1,137	1,208	1,050
MERIDEN	816	1,157	39	1,001	1,040	933
MIDDLESEX	1,636	1,458	74	1,602	1,676	1,418
NEW BRITAIN	2,789	1,948	73	2,338	2,411	2,326
NEW HAVEN	9,275	7,607	361	7,660	8,021	8,861
NEW LONDON	1,229	1,725	77	1,374	1,451	1,503
NORWICH	1,315	1,304	60	1,529	1,589	1,030
STAMFORD	5,373	3,650	92	4,052	4,144	4,879
TOLLAND	1,242	949	43	992	1,035	1,156
WATERBURY	2,964	2,600	81	2,773	2,854	2,710
WINDHAM	767	900	29	862	891	776
TOTAL	49,429	43,918	1,521	44,307	45,828	47,519

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1987–
July 1, 1988

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,819	1,789	88	1,656	1,744	1,864
BRISTOL	12	0	0	7	7	5
DANBURY	1,933	1,845	37	1,616	1,653	2,125
FAIRFIELD	7,585	6,441	249	5,962	6,211	7,815
HARTFORD	10,128	10,909	202	10,277	10,479	10,558
LITCHFIELD	1,110	1,228	83	1,162	1,245	1,093
MERIDEN	949	1,410	28	1,245	1,273	1,086
MIDDLESEX	1,474	1,737	93	1,666	1,759	1,452
NEW BRITAIN	2,371	1,857	56	2,089	2,145	2,083
NEW HAVEN	9,125	8,730	361	8,138	8,499	9,356
NEW LONDON	1,549	1,760	96	1,521	1,617	1,692
NORWICH	1,071	1,280	77	1,387	1,464	887
STAMFORD	5,089	3,834	152	4,195	4,347	4,576
TOLLAND	1,544	1,236	94	1,198	1,292	1,488
WATERBURY	2,829	2,844	101	2,722	2,823	2,850
WINDHAM	788	936	38	891	929	795
TOTAL	49,376	47,836	1,755	45,732	47,487	49,725

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Jury Trial List
July 1, 1986–July 1, 1987

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	462	390	15	319	334	518
BRISTOL	13	5	0	11	11	7
DANBURY	423	245	25	307	332	336
FAIRFIELD	2,286	1,052	71	1,165	1,236	2,102
HARTFORD	2,096	1,514	72	1,610	1,682	1,928
LITCHFIELD	127	203	20	173	193	137
MERIDEN	112	142	97	6	103	151
MIDDLESEX	275	307	27	337	364	218
NEW BRITAIN	698	571	29	570	599	670
NEW HAVEN	4,165	1,842	108	2,260	2,368	3,639
NEW LONDON	137	282	25	178	203	216
NORWICH	175	218	11	208	219	174
STAMFORD	1,548	647	31	712	743	1,452
TOLLAND	276	204	21	187	208	272
WATERBURY	924	470	41	528	569	825
WINDHAM	65	101	3	90	93	73
TOTAL	13,782	8,193	596	8,661	9,257	12,718

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Jury Trial List
July 1, 1987-
July 1, 1988

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	508	431	18	438	456	483
BRISTOL	7	2	0	5	5	4
DANBURY	332	268	10	232	242	358
FAIRFIELD	2,087	1,155	51	994	1,045	2,197
HARTFORD	1,906	1,689	101	1,572	1,673	1,922
LITCHFIELD	136	216	26	191	217	135
MERIDEN	147	166	8	142	150	163
MIDDLESEX	221	348	36	310	346	223
NEW BRITAIN	658	456	13	501	514	600
NEW HAVEN	3,628	2,035	98	2,160	2,258	3,405
NEW LONDON	212	368	31	238	269	311
NORWICH	172	148	21	227	248	72
STAMFORD	1,483	615	43	676	719	1,379
TOLLAND	278	184	10	167	177	285
WATERBURY	809	531	36	555	591	749
WINDHAM	83	115	6	138	144	54
TOTAL	12,667	8,727	508	8,546	9,054	12,340

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Court Trial List
July 1, 1986-
July 1, 1987

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	102	99	18	129	147	54
BRISTOL	3	0	0	1	1	2
DANBURY	230	205	26	211	237	198
FAIRFIELD	381	798	49	650	699	480
HARTFORD	1,076	1,166	48	1,022	1,070	1,172
LITCHFIELD	111	160	34	139	173	98
MERIDEN	114	137	29	118	147	104
MIDDLESEX	291	222	33	262	295	218
NEW BRITAIN	379	308	33	411	444	243
NEW HAVEN	297	763	170	631	801	259
NEW LONDON	90	210	35	163	198	102
NORWICH	99	191	33	163	196	94
STAMFORD	402	522	16	550	566	358
TOLLAND	194	130	19	136	155	169
WATERBURY	165	339	34	307	341	163
WINDHAM	83	95	13	82	95	83
TOTAL	4,017	5,345	590	4,975	5,565	3,797

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

Court Trial List
July 1, 1987 - July 1, 1988

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	44	199	24	106	130	113
BRISTOL	2	0	0	1	1	1
DANBURY	195	231	12	160	172	254
FAIRFIELD	543	600	105	597	702	441
HARTFORD	1,153	1,221	53	1,221	1,274	1,100
LITCHFIELD	99	195	23	120	143	151
MERIDEN	100	156	16	81	97	159
MIDDLESEX	214	257	35	223	258	213
NEW BRITAIN	245	257	25	282	307	195
NEW HAVEN	271	695	145	599	744	222
NEW LONDON	104	232	24	184	208	128
NORWICH	96	170	36	148	184	82
STAMFORD	398	496	19	509	528	366
TOLLAND	460	329	45	303	348	441
WATERBURY	153	300	38	268	306	147
WINDHAM	86	123	14	107	121	88
TOTAL	4,163	5,461	614	4,909	5,523	4,101

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	18	24	15	11	26	16
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	10	20	6	7	13	17
FAIRFIELD	368	110	127	142	269	209
HARTFORD	141	391	5	227	229	303
LITCHFIELD	14	20	9	11	20	14
MERIDEN	12	25	4	12	16	21
MIDDLESEX	22	62	12	27	39	45
NEW BRITAIN	20	29	9	27	36	13
NEW HAVEN	49	152	59	85	144	57
NEW LONDON	15	81	14	27	41	55
NORWICH	14	53	14	20	34	33
STAMFORD	272	248	45	189	234	286
TOLLAND	12	18	3	9	12	18
WATERBURY	26	101	4	38	42	85
WINDHAM	2	8	1	2	3	7
TOTAL	995	1,342	327	834	1,158	1,179

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	15	65	11	25	36	44
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	16	112	8	19	27	101
FAIRFIELD	120	164	59	96	155	129
HARTFORD	292	321	1	209	210	403
LITCHFIELD	13	60	8	20	28	45
MERIDEN	19	11	3	14	17	13
MIDDLESEX	38	64	16	53	69	33
NEW BRITAIN	15	70	7	24	31	54
NEW HAVEN	56	154	50	98	148	62
NEW LONDON	53	79	16	56	72	60
NORWICH	33	37	12	37	49	21
STAMFORD	281	118	63	168	231	168
TOLLAND	19	59	8	24	32	46
WATERBURY	77	51	5	63	68	60
WINDHAM	7	31	4	14	18	20
TOTAL	1,054	1,396	271	920	1,191	1,259

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Stamford (1)	3,952	3,149	2,667	3,095	2,743	2,738
Bridgeport (1)	8,257	6,377	5,474	6,031	5,276	4,562
Danbury	2,460	2,265	1,984	2,230	1,992	1,851
Waterbury	6,260	5,409	5,048	4,724	5,172	4,327
Ansonia-Milford	3,218	2,605	2,474	2,305	2,572	2,446
New Haven	6,264	6,181	6,165	5,418	5,139	5,111
Meriden	4,273	3,795	3,225	3,328	3,490	3,235
West Haven	2,558	2,416	2,321	1,976	2,109	2,261
Middletown	2,601	2,284	2,387	2,285	2,378	2,176
New London	4,428	3,433	3,099	2,799	3,627	3,815
Danielson	1,926	1,898	2,533	2,567	1,915	1,342
Manchester	3,076	2,549	2,349	2,436	2,533	2,288
Windsor	1,953	1,649	1,604	1,585	1,536	1,433
Hartford	13,155	10,952	7,897	8,068	8,267	6,603
New Britain	2,942	2,489	2,224	2,642	2,838	2,313
West Harttord	2,537	2,117	1,959	1,775	2,158	1,916
Bristol	2,227	1,973	1,705	1,960	1,944	1,728
Winsted	3,151	2,590	2,382	3,888	2,359	1,061
Rockville	1,964	1,623	1,336	1,345	1,332	1,278
Norwalk (1)	3,177	2,476	2,360	2,354	2,533	2,627
Norwich	3,110	2,294	2,444	2,415	2,475	2,150
Total	83,489	70,524	63,637	65,226	64,388	57,261

(1) Housing Courts created in Bridgeport and Stamford J.D. pursuant to P.A. 82-461 effective 10/01/82.

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1986–
July 1, 1987

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	408	722	21	644	665	465
BRISTOL	1	0	0	0	0	1
DANBURY	587	819	23	804	827	579
FAIRFIELD	1,068	1,922	200	1,445	1,645	1,345
HARTFORD	2,092	3,932	89	3,603	3,692	2,332
LITCHFIELD	484	733	13	710	723	494
MERIDEN	207	516	31	405	436	287
MIDDLESEX	495	801	30	725	755	541
NEW BRITAIN	803	1,235	0	1,103	1,103	935
NEW HAVEN	1,294	2,309	95	1,939	2,034	1,569
NEW LONDON	441	1,217	22	1,026	1,048	610
NORWICH	493	990	27	1,015	1,042	441
STAMFORD	1,103	2,059	196	1,492	1,688	1,474
TOLLAND	629	748	14	773	787	590
WATERBURY	820	1,289	48	1,075	1,123	986
WINDHAM	381	876	12	692	704	553
TOTAL	11,306	20,168	821	17,451	18,272	13,202

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1987 -
July 1, 1988

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	469	758	21	700	721	506
BRISTOL	2	2	0	2	2	2
DANBURY	576	940	15	779	794	722
FAIRFIELD	1,346	2,049	351	1,713	2,064	1,331
HARTFORD	2,363	4,555	35	4,033	4,068	2,850
LITCHFIELD	506	860	15	809	824	542
MERIDEN	289	658	286	323	609	338
MIDDLESEX	548	886	66	818	884	550
NEW BRITAIN	958	1,598	1	1,487	1,488	1,068
NEW HAVEN	1,593	3,188	77	2,881	2,958	1,823
NEW LONDON	621	1,318	24	1,287	1,311	628
NORWICH	449	933	14	976	990	392
STAMFORD	1,470	2,182	1,140	971	2,111	1,541
TOLLAND	583	808	26	782	808	583
WATERBURY	1,012	1,729	113	1,451	1,564	1,177
WINDHAM	567	978	68	979	1,047	498
TOTAL	13,352	23,442	2,252	19,991	22,243	14,551

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Uncontested Trial List
July 1, 1986–July 1, 1987

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	34	295	0	300	300	29
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	70	319	0	319	319	70
FAIRFIELD	89	622	0	584	584	127
HARTFORD	318	1,538	0	1,564	1,564	292
LITCHFIELD	57	255	0	275	275	37
MERIDEN	28	190	0	193	193	25
MIDDLESEX	47	308	0	293	293	62
NEW BRITAIN	115	515	0	538	538	92
NEW HAVEN	123	923	0	929	929	117
NEW LONDON	41	371	0	362	362	50
NORWICH	52	312	0	318	318	46
STAMFORD	87	666	0	661	661	92
TOLLAND	109	399	0	449	449	59
WATERBURY	111	473	0	503	503	81
WINDHAM	61	332	0	306	306	87
TOTAL	1,342	7,518	0	7,594	7,594	1,266

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Uncontested Trial List
July 1, 1987 - July 1, 1988

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	26	275	0	270	270	31
BRISTOL	0	1	0	1	1	0
DANBURY	62	313	0	313	313	62
FAIRFIELD	114	596	0	618	618	92
HARTFORD	295	1,590	0	1,529	1,529	356
LITCHFIELD	35	272	0	255	255	52
MERIDEN	21	179	0	183	183	17
MIDDLESEX	59	315	0	313	313	61
NEW BRITAIN	112	576	0	571	571	117
NEW HAVEN	113	862	0	888	888	87
NEW LONDON	49	368	0	362	362	55
NORWICH	47	261	0	280	280	28
STAMFORD	90	588	0	601	601	77
TOLLAND	57	342	0	361	361	38
WATERBURY	79	472	0	477	477	74
WINDHAM	78	327	0	352	352	53
TOTAL	1,237	7,337	0	7,374	7,374	1,200

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Limited Contested Trial List
July 1, 1986 - July 1, 1987

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	60	216	15	202	217	59
BRISTOL	1	0	0	0	0	1
DANBURY	153	210	21	247	268	95
FAIRFIELD	173	489	174	281	455	207
HARTFORD	533	941	81	910	991	483
LITCHFIELD	88	198	13	189	202	84
MERIDEN	33	104	28	58	86	51
MIDDLESEX	118	235	26	235	261	92
NEW BRITAIN	184	291	0	278	278	197
NEW HAVEN	201	661	92	612	704	158
NEW LONDON	57	306	21	234	255	108
NORWICH	68	228	21	216	237	59
STAMFORD	198	458	157	265	422	234
TOLLAND	139	198	12	180	192	145
WATERBURY	80	242	40	85	125	197
WINDHAM	31	76	10	47	57	50
TOTAL	2,117	4,853	711	4,039	4,750	2,220

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Limited Contested Trial List
July 1, 1987 - July 1, 1988

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	69	208	17	171	192	85
BRISTOL	1	0	0	0	0	1
DANBURY	100	208	12	147	159	149
FAIRFIELD	193	499	320	156	476	216
HARTFORD	477	969	31	883	914	532
LITCHFIELD	88	212	12	190	202	98
MERIDEN	55	126	117	13	130	51
MIDDLESEX	93	283	61	202	263	113
NEW BRITAIN	178	264	1	267	268	174
NEW HAVEN	168	787	70	667	737	218
NEW LONDON	109	338	23	322	345	102
NORWICH	62	230	10	224	234	58
STAMFORD	239	471	511	58	569	141
TOLLAND	147	195	23	199	222	120
WATERBURY	82	282	63	249	312	52
WINDHAM	61	100	56	52	108	53
TOTAL	2,122	5,172	1,327	3,800	5,131	2,163

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1986	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1987
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	16	30	6	29	35	11
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	20	27	2	25	27	20
FAIRFIELD	23	41	26	7	33	31
HARTFORD	53	38	8	45	53	38
LITCHFIELD	14	12	0	19	19	7
MERIDEN	2	7	3	0	3	6
MIDDLESEX	22	22	4	24	28	16
NEW BRITAIN	17	24	0	15	15	26
NEW HAVEN	8	26	3	24	27	7
NEW LONDON	3	16	0	12	12	7
NORWICH	10	13	0	12	12	11
STAMFORD	29	41	39	2	41	29
TOLLAND	11	13	2	12	14	10
WATERBURY	15	24	8	3	11	28
WINDHAM	7	6	2	5	7	6
TOTAL	250	340	103	234	337	253

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1987	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1988
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	9	22	4	14	18	13
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	18	31	3	19	22	27
FAIRFIELD	29	38	19	7	26	41
HARTFORD	33	47	2	41	43	37
LITCHFIELD	9	23	3	11	14	18
MERIDEN	6	11	5	1	6	11
MIDDLESEX	16	25	5	17	22	19
NEW BRITAIN	22	26	0	17	17	31
NEW HAVEN	2	10	2	6	8	4
NEW LONDON	9	12	0	15	15	6
NORWICH	10	8	2	11	13	5
STAMFORD	32	50	52	9	61	21
TOLLAND	10	12	2	10	12	10
WATERBURY	25	27	15	27	42	10
WINDHAM	7	18	2	7	9	16
TOTAL	237	360	116	212	328	269

SUPERIOR COURT FAMILY DIVISION

Delinquency
July 1, 1986–
July 1, 1987

	JULY 1, 1986 CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD					CASES ENTERED	CASES DISPOSED			JULY 1, 1987 CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0–60	DAYS 61–120	DAYS 121–180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL		JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL	DAYS 0–60	DAYS 61–120	DAYS 121–180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	
STAMFORD	54	16	5	1	76	402	208	186	394	36	40	7	1	84	+2
NORWALK	66	17	2	3	88	455	247	206	453	61	13	9	7	90	+11
DANBURY	55	22	9	4	90	359	207	176	383	42	18	3	3	66	-7
BRIDGEPORT	168	65	9	3	245	1,410	680	545	1,225	238	134	21	33	430	+42
NEW HAVEN	437	108	31	7	583	1,936	1,132	632	1,764	276	185	65	29	555	+56
WATERBURY	94	35	11	25	165	822	481	365	846	90	41	9	1	141	-26
MERIDEN	36	7	0	2	45	371	172	162	334	34	21	7	0	82	+5
MIDDLETOWN	46	21	6	2	75	406	220	157	377	62	31	11	0	104	+3
MYSTIC/LE	140	43	13	5	201	832	505	374	879	102	43	7	1	154	-10
WILLIMANTIC	77	26	1	3	107	402	172	276	450	33	10	6	5	59	+7
ROCKVILLE	92	38	12	26	168	536	215	301	515	63	47	38	36	189	+36
HARTFORD	247	125	26	31	429	1,686	987	743	1,730	185	120	43	37	385	+23
PLAINVILLE	136	54	30	28	248	896	510	413	923	148	57	15	1	221	-42
TORRINGTON	72	14	5	3	94	435	207	192	399	62	27	21	20	130	+33
STATE	1,520	591	160	143	2,414	10,949	5,943	4,729	10,672	1,462	792	262	174	2,690	+133

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Delinquency
July 1, 1987–
July 1, 1988

COURT LOCATION	JULY 1, 1987 CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD									JULY 1, 1988 CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					
	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED			DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
							JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL						
STAMFORD	36	40	7	1	84	410	222	160	382	82	24	4	2	112	- 2
NORWALK	61	13	9	7	90	380	211	194	405	33	20	7	5	65	- 4
DANBURY	42	18	3	3	66	384	195	188	383	45	13	7	2	67	+ 3
BRIDGEPORT	238	138	21	33	430	1,654	1,036	731	1767	174	76	49	18	317	+13
NEW HAVEN	276	185	65	29	555	2,017	1,289	720	2009	317	147	53	46	563	+ 5
WATERBURY	90	41	9	1	141	849	505	354	859	93	26	7	5	131	+ 2
MERIDEN	54	21	7	0	82	401	223	202	425	33	14	1	10	58	+ 4
MIDDLETOWN	62	31	11	0	104	429	255	214	469	37	23	2	2	64	- 7
MONTVILLE	102	44	7	1	154	903	515	393	908	112	26	11	0	149	+ 3
WILLIMANTIC	38	10	6	5	59	510	173	336	511	43	11	2	2	58	- 7
ROCKVILLE	68	47	38	36	189	543	360	251	611	69	33	12	7	121	-55
HARTFORD	185	120	43	37	385	2,145	1,149	857	2006	302	127	54	41	524	+15
PLAINVILLE	148	57	15	1	221	876	559	325	884	93	76	33	11	213	+28
TORRINGTON	62	27	21	20	130	426	278	217	495	48	12	1	0	61	-40
STATE	1,462	792	262	174	2,690	11,927	6,970	5,144	12114	1,481	628	243	155	2,503	-42

Movement of Neglect Cases
July 1, 1986-June 30, 1987

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	14	51	40	25
Norwalk	4	17	5	16
Danbury	21	49	42	28
Bridgeport	36	77	80	33
New Haven	30	101	73	58
Waterbury	36	98	92	42
Meriden	9	17	14	12
Middletown	12	21	20	13
Meriden	35	85	92	28
Willimantic	31	38	46	23
Rockville	21	44	27	38
Hartford	52	187	179	60
Plainville	19	87	84	22
Torrington	11	26	31	6
State	331	898	825	404

Movement of Neglect Cases
July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	25	105	86	44
Norwalk	16	91	74	33
Danbury	28	142	108	62
Bridgeport	33	185	140	78
New Haven	58	182	166	74
Waterbury	42	136	121	57
Meriden	12	70	69	13
Middletown	13	42	46	9
Montville	28	138	110	56
Willimantic	23	92	83	32
Rockville	38	85	79	44
Hartford	60	258	242	76
Plainville	22	108	93	37
Torrington	6	31	29	8
State	404	1,665	1,446	623

Movement of Termination of Parental Rights
July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	8	18	14	12
Norwalk	2	6	5	3
Danbury	9	13	11	11
Bridgeport	47	74	81	40
New Haven	20	34	19	35
Waterbury	20	34	31	23
Meriden	4	1	2	3
Middletown	10	10	13	7
Montville	4	38	21	21
Willimantic	2	13	3	12
Rockville	3	14	11	6
Hartford	23	80	90	13
Plainville	13	53	53	13
Torrington	6	8	10	4
State	171	396	364	203

SUPERIOR COURT FAMILY DIVISION

Movement of Termination of Parental Rights
July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	12	18	20	10
Norwalk	3	23	14	12
Danbury	11	19	21	9
Bridgeport	40	59	59	40
New Haven	35	64	61	38
Waterbury	23	35	31	27
Meriden	3	5	7	1
Middletown	7	18	16	9
Montville	21	31	40	12
Willimantic	12	18	16	14
Rockville	6	10	4	12
Hartford	13	54	45	22
Plainville	13	31	33	11
Torrington	4	12	9	7
State	203	397	376	224

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Movement of Revocation of Commitment
July 1, 1986–June 30, 1987

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	2	9	11	0
Norwalk	0	1	1	0
Danbury	4	9	9	4
Bridgeport	12	51	54	9
New Haven	4	51	42	13
Waterbury	3	24	23	4
Meriden	4	12	13	3
Middletown	4	7	11	0
Montville	12	42	46	8
Willimantic	2	19	19	2
Rockville	1	7	7	1
Hartford	3	50	39	14
Plainville	4	26	25	5
Torrington	1	12	11	2
State	56	320	311	65

Movement of Revocation of Commitment
July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	0	7	6	1
Norwalk	0	7	5	2
Danbury	4	18	17	5
Bridgeport	9	31	30	10
New Haven	13	41	39	15
Waterbury	4	26	27	3
Meriden	3	14	15	2
Middletown	0	13	12	1
Montville	8	32	37	3
Willimantic	2	44	30	16
Rockville	1	9	10	0
Hartford	14	74	73	15
Plainville	5	20	24	1
Torrington	2	10	12	0
State	65	346	337	74

Movement of Extension of Commitment
July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	1	34	33	2
Norwalk	3	11	13	1
Danbury	9	37	39	7
Bridgeport	33	110	130	13
New Haven	9	92	80	21
Waterbury	8	78	79	7
Meriden	1	11	10	2
Middletown	2	15	11	6
Montville	8	62	63	7
Willimantic	4	32	31	5
Rockville	3	28	28	3
Hartford	17	140	142	15
Plainville	5	53	52	6
Torrington	3	21	20	4
State	106	724	731	99

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Movement of Extension of Commitment
July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

Location	Pending Start of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End of Period
Stamford	2	37	35	4
Norwalk	1	36	35	2
Danbury	7	55	52	10
Bridgeport	13	102	96	19
New Haven	21	111	105	27
Waterbury	7	113	106	14
Meriden	2	17	16	3
Middletown	6	35	39	2
Montville	7	62	62	7
Willimantic	5	41	36	10
Rockville	3	24	23	4
Hartford	15	152	144	23
Plainville	6	56	55	7
Torrington	4	25	29	0
State	99	866	833	132

SUPERIOR COURT HOUSING SESSION

July 1, 1986–
June 30, 1987

TYPE OF CASE	BRIDGEPORT	HARTFORD	NEW BRITAIN	NEW HAVEN	NORWICH	STAMFORD/ NORWALK	WATERBURY	TOTAL
SUMMARY PROCESS								
Pending, Start of Period	441	49	140	244	49	196	115	1,284
Cases Added	2,571	2,414	1,422	1,331	417	1,553	1,290	16,048
Cases Disposed	2,661	2,464	1,421	1,387	417	1,568	1,318	16,256
Pending, End of Period	111	49	141	248	49	181	87	1,076
SMALL CLAIMS								
Pending, Start of Period	193	356	266	364	94	179	214	1,779
Cases Added	261	1,414	1,238	1,476	342	421	257	2,288
Cases Disposed	256	664	1,264	1,524	319	423	216	2,297
Pending, End of Period	14	106	140	316	117	146	235	1,770
CIVIL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	347	1,147	1,018	1,581	1,000	116	63	1,045
Cases Added	968	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,272
Cases Disposed	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,436
Pending, End of Period	315	1,147	1,018	1,581	1,000	116	63	881
CRIMINAL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	6	23	11	11	11	11	16	145
Cases Added	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	241
Cases Disposed	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	310
Pending, End of Period	6	23	11	11	11	11	16	126
HOUSING CODE INFRACTIONS								
Pending, Start of Period	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Cases Added	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	97
Cases Disposed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84
Pending, End of Period	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
TOTAL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	411	4,278
Cases Added	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	19,996
Cases Disposed	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,183
Pending, End of Period	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	402	4,091

SUPERIOR COURT
HOUSING SESSION

July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

TYPE OF CASE	BRIDGEPORT	HARTFORD	NEW BRITAIN	NEW HAVEN	MERIDEN	STAMFORD/ NORWALK	WATERBURY	TOTAL
SUMMARY PROCESS								
Pending, Start of Period	111	297	141	220	39	181	87	1,076
Cases Added	2,774	6,460	1,614	3,528	500	1,275	1,316	17,467
Cases Disposed	2,714	6,243	1,595	3,452	477	1,196	1,269	16,946
Pending, End of Period	171	514	160	296	62	260	134	1,597
SMALL CLAIMS								
Pending, Start of Per od	148	613	263	308	57	146	235	1,770
Cases Added	268	742	291	446	113	244	268	2,372
Cases Disposed	320	696	303	342	123	253	398	2,435
Pending, End of Period	96	659	251	412	47	137	105	1,707
CIVIL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	86	301	89	155	18	162	70	881
Cases Added	134	363	98	505	34	266	100	1,500
Cases Disposed	115	347	91	432	30	236	95	1,346
Pending, End of Period	105	317	96	228	22	192	75	1,035
CRIMINAL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	10	61	11	29	1	7	7	126
Cases Added	67	164	22	104	8	63	39	467
Cases Disposed	51	144	23	97	5	43	28	391
Pending, End of Period	26	81	10	36	4	27	18	202
HOUSING CODE ENFORCEMENT								
Pending, Start of Period	2	17	1	14	0	1	3	38
Cases Added	6	35	2	15	0	1	3	62
Cases Disposed	8	33	0	22	0	1	6	70
Pending, End of Period	0	19	3	7	0	1	0	30
TOTAL DOCKET								
Pending Start of Period	357	1,289	505	726	115	497	402	3,891
Cases Added	3,249	7,764	2,027	4,598	655	1,849	1,726	21,868
Cases Disposed	3,208	7,463	2,012	4,345	635	1,729	1,796	21,188
Pending, end of Period	398	1,590	520	979	135	617	332	4,571

ADULT PROBATION

Movement of Caseload
July 1, 1986–June 30, 1988

ADULT PROBATIONERS	1986-87	1987-88
On Probation—Start of Period	36,106	39,525
Placed on Probation	28,859	29,210
Total Under Supervision	64,965	68,735
Discharged from Probation	24,807	27,121
Administrative Adjustments	− 633	+ 90
On Probation—End of Period	39,525	41,704
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS		
On Probation—Start of Period	2,765	3,038
Placed on Probation	1,940	2,061
Total Under Supervision	4,705	5,099
Discharged from Probation	1,749	1,871
Administrative Adjustments	+ 82	—
On Probation—End of Period	3,038	3,228
INVESTIGATIONS		
Presentences Completed	4,144	4,594
Partial Presentence and Postsentence Completed	1,720	1,054
Youthful Offender Eligibility	5,023	4,856
Intensive Supervision	511	643
Total Investigations Completed	11,398	11,147
TOTAL RESTITUTION COLLECTED AND DISBURSED ON COURT ORDER	$3,266,097	$3,302,815
INTERSTATE COMPACT		
Caseload—Start of Period	1,417	1,718
Transferred to Connecticut	548	482
Discharged	247	525
Total Caseload	1,718	1,675
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION		
On Probation—Start of Period	78	78
Placed on Probation	39	25
Total Under Supervision	117	103
Discharged	39	14
On Probation—End of Period	78	89
TOTAL SUPERVISION CASELOAD		
Start of Period	40,366	44,359
Placed on Probation	31,286	31,778
Discharged	26,842	29,531
Administrative Adjustment	551	172
End of Period	44,359	46,434
DISCHARGE RECORD		
Adults:		
Conduct Satisfactory	20,880	21,720
Conduct Unsatisfactory	4,549	5,549
Youthful Offenders:		
Conduct Satisfactory	1,313	1,520
Conduct Unsatisfactory	244	308

BAIL COMMISSION

Movement of Caseload
July 1, 1986–June 30, 1988

RELEASE ACTIVITY		1986-87	1987-88
Total Interviewed		51,238	60,431
Interviewed at Police Department		32,797	38,975
Non-financial at Police Department		11,427	12,973
Posted surety at Police Department		4,117	4,295
Arraigned prior to release		33,312	40,068
Disposed at arraignment		2,382	3,113
Bail Commissioner recommended non-financial at arraignment		13,214	15,700
Court-ordered non-financial at arraignment		12,249	14,373
SUPERVISED RELEASE STATISTICS			
Ordered conditional release at arraignment		5,026	5,134
Additional defendants referred by court		381	318
Referred for supervision after arraignment (bonds reduced or conditions added to PTA)		242	199
Ordered conditional suretys—conditions become effective when bond is posted		567	606
	TOTAL	6,216	6,257
Percent of Interviewed Population		12.2%	10.4%
PRETRIAL ALCOHOL EDUCATION SYSTEM			
Referred for eligibility		12,342	12,043
Granted		11,531	11,218
Denied/Disposed/Dismissed		413	340
Pending at time of reporting		398	485
REINTERVIEWED DEFENDANTS			
Total detainees reinterviewed at correctional centers		1,873	4,137
Number released due to bond reductions (either posted reduced bond, or released on WPTA or additional release)		401	1,412
Percentage of those reinterviewed who were released		21.4%	34.2%

Movement of
Caseload
1986-1988

STATISTICS OF THE COURTS OF PROBATE

	1986-1987	1987-1988*
I. Decedent's Estates		
Application for:		
Administration - Intestate	2721	2692
Probate of Will - Testate	7966	7737
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	1760	1631
Compromise Claim	638	707
Allowance for Spouse	241	373
Allowance of Account	9936	9801
Other Applications or Petitions	1630	1747
Small Estates Affidavit	5042	5172
Section 4-68h Estates	437	426
Tax Purposes Only	3432	3334
II. Trustees		
Appointment of Testamentary Trustee	458	478
Trust Accounts Which Require Hearing	3835	4093
Termination of Charitable Trusts	27	29
Other Trust Proceedings	235	247
III. Adoptions and Terminations		
Application for:		
Termination of Parental Rights	587	611
Transfer to Superior Court - Juvenile Matters	28	19
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Stepparent	539	618
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Relative	110	113
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Statutory Parent	489	535
Petition for Identifying Information	82	61
Request for Non-Identifying Information	17	8
Other Applications or Petitions	184	190
IV. Guardians		
Application for:		
Appointment of Guardian of the Person	176	181
Appointment of Guardian of the Estate	903	905
Temporary Guardianship	249	268
Compromise Claim	388	419
Removal of Guardian of the Person	561	639
Allowance of Account	558	545
Other Applications or Petitions	111	119

Movement of Caseload 1986-1988

	1986-1987	1987-1988*
V. Temporary Custody Pending Removal or Termination		
Application	282	297
VI. Paternity Claims	47	36
VII. Conservators		
Application for:		
Appointment of Conservator of the Person	214	225
Appointment of Conservator of the Estate	242	213
Appointment of Conservator of the Person and the Estate - (Same Application)	1351	1467
Five-Year Review Hearing	29	32
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	406	386
Allowance of Account	1884	1967
Voluntary Representation	246	219
Other Applications or Petitions	525	585
VIII. Commitments - Adults		
Application for:		
Commitment	1187	1047
Probable Cause Hearing	681	540
Warrants Issued	20	13
Annual Review (Appointment of Psychiatrist)	179	230
Annual Review (Redetermination Hearing)	119	95
Biennial Review Hearing	193	151
Application by Patient for Release	69	81
IX. Commitments - Children (Under age 16)		
Application for Commitment	14	44
Application by Child - Release from Parental Voluntary	24	13
Transfer to Superior Court	2	0
X. Proceedings for the Mentally Retarded		
Application for:		
Placement of Mentally Retarded Persons	16	19
Guardians for Mentally Retarded Persons	401	470
Sterilization	7	14
XI. Change of Name	1474	1520
XII. Passport Applications	12,181	10,235
XIII. Marriages		
Request for Permission (Minors	59	15
Request for Waiver - 4 day Blood Test	1019	1144
XIV. Motions for Appeal	69	61

*1988 Estimates